MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 275 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
21st Nov. 15	Medina ..	12500	---	..
28th „	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	Mongolia ..	10000
5th Dec. „	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
12th „	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th „	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
26th „	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
9th „	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th „	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
23rd „	Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8000
30th „	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	---	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th „	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th „	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th „	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb. „	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th „	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Nov.	*Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
23rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yahoshi Maru..	H. Nojiri	4093	8th Nov	25th Nov.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
KamakuraMaru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
Fork Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

"Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marcilles	A & C	820	---	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Olympia	5124	Alex Audrew	27th Nov. 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. „
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	16th „ „

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	495	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Mukden	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager,
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIEXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampalo
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH
YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW
LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Galacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 13

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

WANTED.

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to Parsee ladies and children. Apply "TEACHER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2316

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY with knowledge of Hindustani to teach English and Music in a respectable Mahomedan family from 11 to 5 daily. Apply with terms and qualifications to Box 618 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2332

WANTED—A Mahomedan L.L.B. for the Judicial Department of a First Class State in Kathiawad. Must begin as an attache to the Sir Nyayadhish on Rs. 75 per mensem before rising to regular judgeship service graded and pensionable. Apply to box No. 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2333

WANTED for the Transport Department of the Uganda Protectorate a really good skilled Indian TURNER having experience in either Marine or Motor work. Period of engagement is one year with Government option to extend this period to two years if desirable. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British,
Protectorates in Africa,
2324 Nicol Road, Bombay.

SHOEMAKER.—WANTED for East African European Stores, MAN for repairing Boots and Shoes, must be quick, and good at hand-sewn work. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co., Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 912

WANTED CONTRACTORS for heavy earth-work drystone pitching, brick burning concrete work, brickwork and stone masonry in bridges, walls, and covered ways. Transportation from Railhead of food stuffs for coolies to be arranged by the Contractors themselves.

Applications for Contract work, accompanied with certificates of previous work, to be made to
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Assam-Bengal Railway,
Haflong P. O.
903 North Cachar Hills.

KING GEORGE V. ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE, BOMBAY.—WANTED two duly qualified full time NURSES, with three years' training. Energetic and hard-working, must be under 35 years and without family. Experience of District Visiting and colloquial Marathi and Hindustani absolutely necessary. Salary Rs. 100 and Rs. 125.

Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials before the 25th instant to:—
THE JOINT HON. SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Sanitary Institute,
Princess Street, Bombay.
2301

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

WANTED.

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN with previous experience. Apply with testimonials to CROMPTON'S Bombay, Ltd., Apollo Street. 2341

WANTED for the Cawnpore Club Ltd., a first class cook. Mug or Goanese preferred. Pay Rs. 50 per month.
Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Cawnpore Club Ltd., Cawnpore. 909

WANTED a GRADUATE strong in English and Mathematics to coach a student of the 4th standard. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 620, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2338

WANTED.—AGENT in every Town to sell our Leathers and Leather Goods. Cash security required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
2335 Box 100, Madras.

WANTED FOR THE RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL a GRADUATE with Mathematics as 2nd Assistant Master. Pay Rs. 60 p.m. Must apply before 30th November to:—
DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE.
2334

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS in a well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Good table and home conveniences. E. L. and F. Terms moderate. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY Smart Intelligent Young Man as SALESMAN in Photographic Department. Must have had previous experience with a Retail Photographic Dealer. Apply at once with references to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED—Applications are invited for the post of a temporary DRAUGHTSMAN to the Deolali Cantonment Committee. A thorough knowledge of house measurement and the preparation of plans and elevations therefrom is essential. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be submitted. 2325

TAILORS.—WANTED for East Africa, MASTER TAILOR for European Store. Must be good at fitting Uniforms, Breeches, etc. House accommodation provided free. Apply with copies of certificates, stating age, wages required, etc., to Mr. A. J. CAMERON, The Uganda Co. Ltd., Kampala, Uganda. 913

WANTED a QUALIFIED and EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE. Salary Rs. 70 p. m. and free quarters knowledge of Gujrati or Hindustani essential must be able to join duties as early as possible. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned by 25th.
TYEBBHOY SALEBHOY.
L. M. & S.
ZHAMPA.
2336

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO as good as new. Cost Rs. 500, willing to accept Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 222, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1915 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday the 20th day of November 1915, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed with the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes, whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 1st day of November 1915.

JAMSHEDJEE JEJEEBHOY.
2235 Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO QUARRYMEN AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the exclusive right to quarry stone at Nowroji Hill within the limits of an area more particularly described in the Form of License admeasuring about 7,044 Square yards lying between Dongri Street and Chinch Bunder Road for a period not exceeding four years. The particulars, conditions, Form of Tender and Form of License may be obtained on application and on payment of Rs. 5 at the Offices of the Land Manager, Improvement Trust.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender. Tenders must be sent (in sealed envelopes) before One O'clock noon Standard Time on Saturday the 20th day of November 1915 addressed to the Land Manager of the Improvement Trust and endorsed "Tender for right of quarrying" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Two thousand Rupees.

By order of the Board.
R. H. A. DELVES, F.S.I.,
2093 Deputy Land Manager.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BENGAL RAILBORNE COAL FOR 1915-16.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915, at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, tenders for the supply, into wagons at pit's mouth, of about 50,000 tons of best Bengal Coal to be delivered during the four months December 1915 to March 1916 at the rate of about 12,000 tons per month.

2. The coal must be of the best quality, either hand-picked or screened, and be free from shale or other deleterious matter. It must be fresh coal. "Weathered" coal will not be accepted. Only coal actually raised by the contracting firm to be supplied. No "bought" coal allowable.

3. Forms of tenders, specifications, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer and will exercise the option of accepting any offer in whole or in part.

FRANK J. CLARK,
Secretary.
Agent's Office, G. I. P. Railway,
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 17th November, 1915. 2340

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MUSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant .....Deceased.

AISHABIBI, widow of MUSHABHAI AHMEDBHAI, residing at Nagdevi Street outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B MALBARI.
The 16th day of Nov. 1915.
Mr. NARAYAN C. DALAL,
2337 Petitioner's Attorney.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the JUBILEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (No. 23, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay,) on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915 at 3 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon to enable the Shareholders to consider if any steps can be taken to pay off the debts due by the Company.

By order of the Board,
READYMONEY JEEJEEBHOY & Co.,
2342 Agents.
Bombay, 17th November, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MILL AND GIN STORE SUPPLIERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE AND COLOUR MERCHANTS AND ELECTRICIANS.

Auction sale of Mill and Gin stores and aniline dyes, lately pertaining to the Poona Silk and Cotton Millls, Ltd.

ON SATURDAY, the 20th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Godown at Apollo Street next to the Post Office the following mill and gin stores and aniline dyes brought from the Poona Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., to close the partnership account, consisting of ring travellers, brass wire, brass pipes, papers, steel brushes, rubber washers, and leather elbow and packing, steel rings, shuttles, moos, iron springs and couplings, steel pipes, galvanized wire, oil cans, lappet screws copper rivets hinges, roll of rubber, steel rollers, steel pressure, belting, arbur, brass bobbins, bolt studs, packing papers, brackets, wheels, washers, nuts, shaftings, handles, patis, valves joints hanks copper and brass rods, iron plates, graphite and fire powder, gauze glasses, chains, packings bolts, weaving machines and fillets electric army chair, perforated sheets, files, springs, needlles, wooden rollers, rosin, picker, cask of copper sulphate, twist, wheels sewing, twine, fliers, steam cocks wooden bobbins, tin sheets steel wire cards, tin shades, wire insulators, rubber taps, ceiling roses, bolt-studs, holders, cut outs, globes, waltmeters, pressure gauze, Manila ropes, brass tanks, and many other things pertaining to mill stores.

Also a lot of aniline dyes in kegs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The balance to be paid and the lots taken delivery of within three days of the sale.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

9-30 To-Night 9-30

Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP

AND LONDON STAR COMPANY

PRESENT THEIR

CONCERT-REVUE

The most Unique and Artistic production on the Vaudeville Stage, items of which change every night.

The Programme includes the World-Famous.

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

Direct from the London Palladium.

The production which was instantly acknowledged by the Bombay Public to be one of the most artistic and beautiful acts presented in India.

FREQUENT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

TO-NIGHT 9.30. TO-NIGHT 9-30.

AMUSEMENTS

"THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

Sixth Instalment—Now Showing.
Featuring
an all "STAR" company.
DO NOT MISS!!
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MISS FLORENCE LA-BADIE.

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Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Tele. No. 1266.
Manager, Leslie H. Roth.

Time—7 p. m. 8-45 p. m. & 10-30 p. m.

Sat. & Sun. Matinee 5-15 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Remember Rs. 500 Cash Prize.

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General Manager .. Mr. James McGrath.

Commencing Monday, November 22nd.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)
MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)
The great Australian Contralto.
Supported by a brilliant Company including :—
MISS IVY WIGMORE.....Violinist.
Mr. FRANCIS HALLS.....Baritone.
Mr. HAROLD PROCTOR.....Solo-Pianist

AN INNOVATION FOR BOMBAY.

In order that Madame Kemp's glorious contralto voice shall reach the whole of music loving Bombay, every seat in the Excelsior Theatre may be booked, except the Gallery. Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at Rose & Co.

Special Concessions to Schools, Colleges and Institutions.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.
LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.
Evening from 6 to 8.
Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30
A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.
Sundays and Bank Holidays
Morning Session 9 to 11.
Thursday, 18th November,
(BANK HOLIDAY)
Morning Session 9 to 11.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.

IN AID OF
WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) v. India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees v. Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

Don't worry about your constipation. Stearns Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure in results, low in price. D-8

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KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahdeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

TO MOTORISTS ONLY.

Motorists and all interested in motoring, please note that all repairs done by us are executed in a thoroughly equipped and modern workshop, under the personal supervision and management of an efficient European engineer.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
5-12, Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Accessories, Petrol, Tyres & Lubricants stocked
BRING YOUR MOTOR TROUBLES TO US
WE MAKE PLEASURE OF THEM.

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The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
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CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

No. 2 programme of the week. Showing until Friday only.

FEATURING

THREE STAR ATTRACTIONS:

A PATHE EXCLUSIVE

FASCINATION WAR DRAMA.

A BALBOA FEATURE

TOMBOY

and the STARLIGHT Comedy.

SHE IS A PIPPIN

Change of programme on Saturday 20th.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

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Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateure Work done promptly and cheap

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16.

Aviemoor	Williams	Moulmein
Akbar	Mirch	Aden

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.

Bahrein	Bonnet	Aden

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Olympia	for	Liverpool
,,	Sirdar	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Rachel (to arrive)	for	Hull

Wednesday, 17th November, 1915.

S. S. Europe Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Europe Maru No. 2, left Kobe for Bombay on the 16th instant, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, arrived at Genoa from Bombay on the 14th instant.

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Marseilles, outward bound, left Liverpool on the morning of the 14th instant.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 3,715 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Moulmein, which port she left on the 5th instant, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,952 tons, Captain J. H. Mirch, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yeboshi Maru	Nojiri	N. Y. Kaisha.
C.&R.City of New Castle	Abram	W.&A.G.&Co
F Stanley Hall		K. N. & Co
H. Jozset Agost Foherezeg		M. Italiana
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co.
M. Okura		M. M. & Co
N. Zoroaster	Wickham	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Saharanti	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Kaveir	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pacific	Ireland	D. Nanji & Sons
2 Ume Maru		O. S. Kaisha
3 Talyabi		D. Nanji & Sons
4 Aviemoor		M. M. & Co
5 Kaoeit		T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackellar		J. F. & Co
9 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry & Co
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	S. M. & Co
15 Pentakota	Bateman	M. M. & Co.
16 Baroda		M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Akbar		T. M. & Co
4 Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. M. & Co
6 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Governador	A Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Cigale	Jouanis	T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co
Grachus	Smith	M. M. & Co
Ranee	Ellis	M. M & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Taiyabai (s) 227 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

Olympia (s) 657 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 203 bales wool, H. E. Goolmahomed; 256 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 167 bales wool, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 393 bales wool, V. Oomersey; 200 cwts., niger seed, H. Govindji; 3,400 cwts. linseed cake, Bruel & Co.; 52 bales silk noils, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 34 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 321 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 65 bales wool, Bombay Co.; 30 bales wool, R. Agarwool, Bombay Co.; 200 tons, linseed oil cake, New Mofussil Co.; 2,001 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji & Co.; 59 bales wool, D. Ramcoomar; 66 bales wool, C. Ramsoroof; 171 bales wool, Rajmal.

FOR GENOA.

Taiyabi (s) 100 bales cotton fly, F. A. Begbie & Co.

Josef Agost Foherezez (s) 300 tons old iron, K. M. Nathoo; 1,003 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 1,291 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia (s) 175 bales goat skins, C. J Mathews & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 300 cwts. cashewnuts, R. Jewandas & Co.; 5,946 cwts. lentils, John Fashiri; 500 cwts. haricots, John Fashiri; 1,392 cwts. rape seed, John Fashiri; 2,774 cwts. mustard seed, John Fashiri; 990 cwts. linseed, John Fashiri; 1,980 cwts. groundnuts, John Fashiri; 1,869 cwts. poppy seed, John Fashiri; 991 cwts. castor seed, John Fashiri; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 500 cwts. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia (s) 112 cases anline dye dry, P. Soorji & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-I-Hind (s) 44 cwts. casseen, G. C. Mehta; 10 cwts. dry colour, Wilkinson Haywood & Clark; 91 cwts. raisins, R. Jiwandas & Co.; 65 cwts. raisins, Aldridge Salmon & Co.; 26 cwts. kismiss, S. Cooverji & Co.; 40 cwts. kismiss, T. Narpal; 17 cwts. gumarabic, A. H. Menojee & Co.; 50 tons groundnuts oil cake, Commercial Trading & Co.; 20 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 12 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein; 546 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji & Co.; 13 cwts. kissmiss, P. Jethabhoy; 78 cwts. kissmiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 13 cwts. kissmiss, S. Khetsey; 520 cwts. raisins, D. Haridas; 7 bales woollen carpets, R. Damjee & Co.; 50 cwts. cassein, Duncan Stratton & Co.; 9 cwts. glass tiles, Jana & Co.

FOR HULL.

Pacific (s) 111 cwts. cottan seed, Ralli Bros.

Rachel (s) 2,500 tons. manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ume Maru (s) 105 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 203 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.; 10 cwts. ooplate, S. Vanzer; 19 cwts. kadoo, S. Vanzer; 5 cwts. old buffer pickers, S. Vanzer; 590 cwts. onions, N. M. Pohowalla.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist I. David.

FOR KOBE.

Ume Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Ume Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, Y. K. G. Kisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 400 bales cotton twist, I. David.

November 17.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Koweit from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—54 cases, 3 bundles specie.

S. S. Akbar from Manilla, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—4 cases dates, 11 bundles, 286 bags dry fish, 117 bundles fishfins, 3 bundles betelnuts, 5 bundles kaliai, 3 bundles old copper, 54 bundles guger, 19 bundles dry loome, 22 bundles loban, 3 cases shells, 3 cases jam, 5 cases beer, 5 casks, 20 gottas, 827 bags gum, 3 bags cowries, 3 bags nackla sheels, 26 bundles skins, 21 bales hides, 25 jottas starch, 236 bales c. p. goods, 9 packages varas, 1 bag coffee, 55 bales cotton, 1 bundle specie.

S. S. Havildar from Calcutta, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—187 pieces pine squares, 1,967 bundles teak wood, 1,000 drums boiled oil, 73 cases porcelain, 4 bags cardamom seed, 3 bags tin, 229 pieces lead, 100 bags betelnuts, 8 bundles, 26 packages hemp, 103 cases soap, 23 bundles tarpanulins, 1,012 bales cotton, 3 casks tar, 19 bags ginger, 21 rolls, 8 bundles matting, 237 robbins, 168 bags copra, 16 robbins, 14 bundles sharkfins, 40 bags peppe, 7 bundles fishmaws, 805 cases coir yarn, 104 bales raw cloth, 10 cases cigars, 17 bales paper, 31 cases cotton piece goods, 1 case brandy, 55 cases kariapagalan, 92 bundles yarn waste, 16 bundles canes, 207 packages, 35 coiles, 28 jottas rope, 8 bags goat skins, 24 bags cowhides, 12 packages cotton yarn, 329 bales cotton waste, 25 bags gunny bags, 4 bags cummin seed, 27 bags flour, 130 cases candles, 18 cases wine, 10 cases naphtaline, 11 cases mudra sank, 361 bales Hossein cloth, 8 cases medicine, 220 cases, 28 chests tea.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th November 1915 was 30.058 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 16th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.839 inches.
Temperature of Air	80.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.8 ,,
Dew Point	69.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.707 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.8 ,,
Minimum da. do.	73.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, ESE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	158 Miles.

Have you tried Zymole Trokey's? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refresh the mouth. B 5

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 17.

The storm in the Bay, which diminished greatly in intensity, without crossing inland, has caused further heavy rainfall on the coast between Gopalpur and Balasore and light but widespread rain in lower Bengal. Rain has fallen locally in the south of Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Saugor island 1½, Calcutta ¾, Cuttack and Balasore 4 each Gopalpur 5, Calicut and Madura 1½, each, Trivandrum one inch.

Extension northwards of rainfall in north coast India and decrease on Orissa coast is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 17th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature has risen and is now 2deg. to 12 deg. F. in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased and been fairly general in Malabar, but has decreased in south-east Madras, Negapatam being the only station reporting precipitation of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar. A few showers are possible in south-east Madras, the Madras and the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	76.3	63.6	57		0	
Do. (16th)	84.0	69.8	87		0	—0.42
Jask					0	0
Muskat	87.1	72.4	72		0	—0.25
Do. (16th)						—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.1	56.6	48		0	0
Rawalpindi	81.4	43.6	59		0	—0.14
Lahore	84.8	49.3	78		0	—0.01
Hissar	86.2	50.4	63		0	..
Ambala	84.7	51.5	81		0	—0.25
Delhi	85.0	56.8	68		0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.3	58.4	50		0	—0.03
Mainpuri	85.7	55.6	65		0	—0.11
Jhansi	85.6	55.3	57		0	—0.05
Cawnpore	83.0	57.7	77		0	—0.29
Allahabad	84.2	61.3	77		0	—0.19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.5	52.2	57		0	0
Karachi	88.2	65.3	33		0	—0.05
Ajmer	83.0	54.0	53		0	—0.02
Jaipur	87.0	55.6	45		0	—0.02
Kotah	86.1	60.0	46		0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	90.0	58.4	37		0	—0.01
Dwarka	90.7	65.4	67		0	0
Veraval	90.3	66.6	48		0	—0.04
Rajkot	91.1	62.7	39		0	—0.15
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	59.8	55		0	—0.03
Surat	91.3	63.7	57		0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	92.7	65.8	31		0	—0.02
Deesa	92.9	60.8	39		0	—0.05
Neemuch	83.7	51.5	40		0	—0.01
Indore	84.9	53.2	58		0	—0.14
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.5	60.3	75		0	—0.27
Saugor	82.4	57.2	58		0	—0.19
Hoshangabad	83.9	55.7	67		0	—0.28
Khandwa	86.4	56.5	61		0	—0.28
Akola	89.8	59.8	53		0	—0.31
Amrcati	86.8	63.3	58		0	—0.34
Nagpur	85.3	65.0	65		0	—0.57
Chanda	84.7	67.6	71	0.19	0.19	—0.35
Raipur	84.7	67.6	97	0.06	0.06	—0.25
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.8	74.4	79	..	0.02	—0.33
Ratnagiri	91.5	71.5	71	..	0.81	—0.44
Mormugao	88.8	72.5	88	..	0.82	—0.08
Karwar	86.9	70.3	90	..	0.94	—0.62
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.4	61.1	48	..	0	—0.33
Ahmednagar	84.4	67.5	53	..	0.22	—0.20
Poona	85.4	61.7	68	..	0.33	—0.38
Sholapur	88.3	69.3	63	..	0.66	—0.04
Bijapur	84.2	67.0	64	..	0.39	—0.40
Belgaum	81.1	62.5	64	..	0.94	—0.49
Aurangabad	84.7	67.7	49	..	0	—0.36
Nizamabad (Indur.)	84.9	68.2	62	..	0.68	0.19
Hyderabad	85.7	68.6	70	..	0.53	—0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.4	73.2	79	..	4.66	2.29
Calicut	86.1	75.0	92	1.74	5.93	2.33
Cochin	86.4	74.1	88	0.19	4.60	—0.40
Colombo	78.5	72.2	80	6.22	22.53	13.47
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.3	74.2	87	0.04	3.45	—0.72
Bellary	87.0	71.9	74	0.04	6.11	4.68
Cuddapah	89.0	73.2	64	..	5.47	3.54
Madras	89.7	74.4	88	..	7.37	0.08
Bangalore	81.3	59.8	66	..	1.74	—0.52
Coimbatore	84.9	70.5	88	..	2.08	—0.15
Trichinopoly	88.5	73.4	83	..	4.54	1.70
Negapatam	88.3	74.9	86	0.44	6.53	—2.41

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Dept. on Still		Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth. on Still	
	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Nov	h.	m.	ft.	in.
WED	17	m 8	6	26	2	17	m 1	56	20	0
		9	5a	26	6		2	29a	17	2
THUR	18	m 8	50	26	1	18	m 2	51	20	0
		9	51a	27	3		3	7a	16	7
FRI.	19	m 9	28	26	0	19	m 3	37	20	0
		10	31a	27	9		3	40a	16	2
SAT.	20	m 10	3	26	0	20	m 4	16	19	11
		11	7a	28	1		4	11a	15	11
SUN	21	m 10	36	25	11	21	m 4	51	19	10
		11	40a	28	4		4	41a	15	9
MON	22	m 11	8a	25	10	22	m 5	34	19	10
							5	10a	15	9
TUI	23	m 0	12	28	4	23	m 5	58	19	10
		m 11	40	25	8		5	39a	15	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 17 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 18 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 19 (Friday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 20 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 21 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 22 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 0m.
,, 23 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 50m.	,, 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON':—

Full Moon	1915 November	21st.	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	,, December	6th.	11h	35-7 p.m.
First Quarter	,, ,,	13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard 12-10-15.

Testamentary Suits.

8-15.—Daphtary F & D, Vasanji Damodhar Bengali, v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

12-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Lal Bahadur Shivdarsan Avasthe v. Bai Premcore, widow, Dhanjishaw & B.

Long Causes.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

1012-14.—D J Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Abba and ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N. C. Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Trieumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and Gore.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746-15.—Madhowji K & Ch. Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Bumb v. Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Manecklal and Co, Patell and Ez.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co.

42-13—Ragh N and Co, Manilal Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

791-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Govindram, a firm, v. Messrs Ganeshdas Bahadurmal, a firm, Motichand & D.

1145-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation), v. Prabhakar Vishnoo Date.

Long Causes.

802-15.—Payne & Co, Mongibai, widow, and anr, v. Madhowji Laljibhai & ors, Captain & Vaidya.

Long Causes.

1240-14.—Bhai K & Gir Dharsi Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukhmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Balaram and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chitnis M & K, Saraswatibai widow v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Crawford B and Co.

1250-14.—Dastur and Co, Harilal Ganesh, v. Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Manecklal & Co.

718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Bootkar Dikshit and P.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jehangir M and S.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co. Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abraham E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Daph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court, No. 43,

For Consent Decree.

579-15.—Forbes & Co, Perozsha Pestonji Mistry, v. Esufally Mulla Abdul Hoosein, Payne & Co.

For Decree Absolute.

374-04.—Jehangir G & B, Vijbhukhandas Jadirsha, v. Caveribai, widow, and anr, Dubash & Co, Patell & Ez, Sabnis & G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam and Co, a firm, v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.

For Hearing on further directions and costs.

458-10.—Kanga & Sayani, Kadaralli Rahimbhai, & anr, v. Hassanalli Abdulli, & anr, Payne & Co, Pocha & Co.

Long Causes.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S O C T 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

322-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & L As Settled Manecklal & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors Raghavaya N & Co Manecial & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ganeshamdas Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

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is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Apply at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.

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COMMERCIAL.

INFLUENCE OF BANKING ON THE WAR.

The following article published by the "Statist" affords an interesting insight into the great part played by banking, in providing all the money needed to carry on the War.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the part played by banking in providing all the money needed to carry on the War. The assistance which bankers in this and in other countries have been able to give to their respective Governments has been rendered all the greater by the practice of various Governments in paying their accounts in cash, and thus reducing the usual demand for banking accommodation of merchants and traders. This has been particularly noteworthy in Great Britain, where, since the War began, business has been in great measure transacted upon a cash basis in consequence of the Government's cash payments. A very large part of the nation's banking funds have thus been set free to finance the Government. It is computed that the supply of bills in the London market has been reduced by 60 per cent. The result of this situation is that British bankers have received both from British merchants and from merchants in foreign countries large sums of money in payment of bills and advances. Moreover, one of the consequences of the payment of these foreign accounts has been to bring to Great Britain large quantities of produce in redemption of debt for which no return payment had to be made. Continental nations which did not possess this large fund of floating capital in other countries have met the situation by the issue of bank-notes. In Great Britain the expansion in the note circulation has been relatively insignificant, and the notes that have been issued have been merely for the purpose of mobilising the substantial sum of gold coin in circulation. British bankers have thus been able to place at the service of the Government some £300,000,000 of banking money in consequence of the maturity of their bills and the repayment of their advances plus their new deposits. Of the total sum of about £1,232,000,000 which Great Britain has now raised for war purposes, including the last instalment on the 4½ per cent. War Loan, British bankers have supplied some £214,000,000 by the discount of Treasury bills, they have taken some £33,000,000 of Exchequer bonds, and they have subscribed and paid for something like £350,000,000 of war loans. Altogether the money directly provided by British bankers for the War is not far short of £600,000,000, or, roughly, about one-half of the total sum raised by the creation of debt. The war loans of Great Britain are as follows:—

Great Britain's War Loans.

	£
November 1914. 3½ per cent. War Loan	350,000,000
March 1915. 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, net	33,600,000
July 1915. 4½ per cent. War Loan.	585,000,000
October 1915. 5 per cent. American Loan	50,000,000
Treasury Bills	214,000,000
Total War Debt	1,232,600,000

In considering the war expenses of Great Britain it is essential to recollect that the British people are finding a substantial sum of money for their Allies and Colonies, and that, out of the loans from the public of nearly £1,232,000,000 so far raised they have probably lent to other countries a sum of £350,000,000, so that their own war expenditures have involved borrowings of rather less than £900,000,000 The sums lent are a capital investment, and must be placed against the capital withdrawn from or borrowed from abroad. The note circulation of the Bank of England has increased only £3,000,000 since the War began, but £76,000,000 of Currency notes have been placed in circulation, so that the total increase in the note circulation has been rather less than £80,000,000. Against this increased note circulation £48,000,000 of gold has been accumulated in the Bank of England, and probably an additional amount in the joint-stock banks. The additional notes have, indeed, merely taken the place of the gold coin in general circulation prior to the War and provided bankers with somewhat larger cash balances than usual.

In Continental countries, which possess a much smaller quantity of floating capital abroad than Great Britain, the Governments have been largely assisted both by the investment of banking funds and by a great increase in the circulation of bank-notes. Exactly how many bank-notes Germany and Austria have issued is unknown, as no statement has been published by the Austro-Hungarian Bank since the War began. Prior to that, however, the note circulation of the Bank fluctuated in a manner very similar to the note circulation of the Bank of Germany. The note circulation of the latter Bank since the War began has increased from £94,000,000 to as much as £288,000,000 and it is probable that the expansion in the note circulation of the Bank of Austria has been equally great and that the note circulation of Germany and Austria combined has risen from £183,000,000 to £568,000,000, and that as much as £385,000,000 of the joint war expenses of the two countries has been provided for by the issue of bank-notes. The gold circulating in Germany and Austria has, of course, been mobilised, but there is no information as to the condition of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The stock of gold in the Bank of Germany has risen from £62,000,000 to £121,000,000. Much doubt exists as to how this great increase in the stock of gold in Germany has been brought about, especially having regard to the heavy shipments of gold from Germany to Holland to pay for produce imported, and it is surmised that the addition to the stock of gold in the Bank of Germany represents all the gold mobilised from circulation in both Germany and Austria-Hungary. Certainly as far as information is available, the amount of gold that came out of circulation in Germany was not nearly sufficient to account for the increase in the stock of its gold, nor is it to be accounted for by the addition of the 10 millions of gold previously held in the war chest at Spandau. Thus, having regard to the non-publication of the return of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, it is probable that the gold accumulated in the Bank of Germany includes all the gold withdrawn from circulation in both countries. Very great assistance has been rendered to the German and Austrian Governments by the State banks in expanding their note circulation, and also by the joint-stock banks, who have themselves subscribed, or induced their clients to subscribe, for almost the whole of the loans issued. The amount of the German loans so far raised is as follows:—

Germany's War Debt.

	Marks.
September 1914. 5 per cent. War Stock	3,492,000,000
September 1914. 5 per cent. Treasury Bonds	1,000,000,000
February 1915. 5 per cent. War Stock	9,103,000,000
September 1915. 5 per cent. War Loan	12,101,000,000
Treasury Bills (approximate)	4,304,000,000
Total War Credit obtained	30,000,000,000
Equals	1,500,000,000

Of this total it would appear that a very large proportion has been provided by German bankers. They have been able to do so partly because of the addition to their deposits brought about by the huge war payments and by the great expansion in the note circulation, and partly because the cash payments of the German Government have reduced the quantity of bills presented for discount by private traders. At the end of last December, in fact, the bills held by the six leading banks of Germany were nearly 50 per cent less than the amount discounted at the end of the previous year, setting free in the case of these banks some 70 millions sterling. The assistance rendered to Austria-Hungary by the banks of that country has also been invaluable. Beyond a great expansion in the note circulation of the State Bank, the joint-stock banks have invested very large sums of money in the war loans and at the same time have been willing to make advances to their customers up to a high percentage of the Government debt purchased by them. New 5½ per cent. Austro-Hungarian war loans are now being placed. Excluding the third Austro-Hungarian loans, the amount of publicly issued loans is 337 millions sterling. Beyond the Government has created a substantial floating debt, and it is probable that the total amount of debt created by the Dual Monarchy is about 550 million pounds, plus the new debt which is now in course of issue.

War Debt of Austria and Hungary.

	Kronen	£
November 1914 1st Austrian 5½% War Loan	2,300,000,000	95,833,000
	Marks	
Valuta Loan from Germany	300,000,000	15,000,000
	Kronen	
November 1914. Hungarian 6% War Loan	1,170,000,000	48,750,000
May 1915. 2nd Austrian War Loan	2,780,000,000	115,833,000
June 1915. 2nd Hungarian War Loan	1,124,000,000	46,833,000
	Marks	
June 1915. 2nd Loan from German bankers	305,000,000	15,250,000
Total Publicly Issued Debt		337,499,000
Estimated floating debt		213,000,000
Estimated Total to Sept. 30		550,000,000

The French banks have done all within their power to provide the French Government with the great sums of money it needed at a time when the task of providing money was specially difficult in consequence of the invasion of France by the enemy, and the danger to which Paris was for a short time exposed. In this time of difficulty the Bank of France rendered invaluable service to the nation, and it was able to do so because of the very high place it held in the estimation of the French people, who freely accepted its notes. Since the War began the Bank of France has lent to the Government a sum of no less than £280,000,000. The expansion in the note circulation of the Bank of France during the War has been £314,000,000. Beyond the money borrowed from the Bank of France, the public generally, and the joint-stock bankers, have subscribed nearly £500,000,000, and including the loans raised in England and in America the total sum borrowed is slightly over £800,000,000. The War debt of France is as follows:—

War Debt of France.

	Fr.
Advances from the Bank of France	7,000,000,000
French Treasury Bonds discounted by the Bank of France in order to make advances to foreign Governments	530,000,000
3½ per cent Loan of July 1914.	500,000,000
Bon de la Defense Nationale.	7,871,000,000
Obligation de la Defense Nationale	2,241,000,000
Loan from England	1,250,000,000
Loan from America	1,250,000,000
Total sum borrowed by France for the War	20,642,600,000

The Bank of Russia has allso rendered yeoman service to the Russian Government and to the Russian people, having made loans to the State since the War began amounting to some £255,000,000 by increasing its note circulation. The Total amount of money borrowed by Russia up to the present time is about £817,000,000, and of this great sum Russian bankers have supplied a substantial portion. The War debt of Russia is set out below:—

War Debt of Russia.

	Roubles.
5 per cent. Short Term Treasury Bonds placed with State Bank.	2,555,000,000
5 per cent. Long Term loans	2,000,000,000
Short Term Bonds placed in England	500,000,000
Short Term Bonds placed in France	625,000,000
Treasury bills, etc.	1,320,000,000
Total	7,000,000,000
Say	£750,000,000

The adhesion of Italy to the Allies is of comparatively recent date, and her War expenditures have so far been small in comparison with the great expenditures of the Allied Powers. Altogether the Italian Government has borrowed about £130,000,000, and of this sum about £50,000,000 has been supplied by the Bank of Italy. The War debt so far incurred by Italy is as follows:—

War Debt of Italy to October 1915.

	Lire.
December 1914. 4½ per cent. Loan.	1,000,000,000
July 1915. 5 per cent. Loan	1,000,000,000
Loan from Bank of Italy	1,216,350,000
Total War Debt	3,216,350,000
Equals	£130,000,000

The effect of the War upon banking in neutral countries has also been noteworthy. By creating a great demand for the goods of all nations, and by bringing commodities amounting to about 33 per cent. the trade balance of all the neutral countries has been benefited. Prior to the War most of the countries outside the war area were importing capital from abroad, and consequently their imports were large while their exports were small. The stoppage of the influx of foreign capital into these countries has appreciably curtailed their imports on the one hand while the War has stimulated and assisted the exports of their goods. Hence their favourable trade balances enable them to import gold, whereas prior to the War they were exporting it. The change in this situation of the United States is especially dramatic. Before the War gold was being exported from America in large sums, in consequence of the greatness of the imports and the smallness of the exports, as well as of the return of a substantial amount of American securities from the Continent. At first the outbreak of war disturbed the situation in the United States and accentuated the movement of gold outwards, the foreign demand for American produce being reduced just at the moment that large sums of money to provide for tourist and other expenditures had to be remitted abroad. Since then, however, the demand for American produce and American goods has become so great that the value of the country's exports is far greater than it has ever been before, and its favourable trade balance is permitting it to import gold in large amounts.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

	Bales.
To-day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" Sales of East Indian	..
" Imports	10,000
Mid. Americans	7.01—7d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.60d. unchgd

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan.	11.77—10	
Mar.	12.00— 9	

New York Official noon call

Jan.	11.76— 5
Mar.	12.00— 2

New Orleans 10 a.m.

Jan.	11.63—12
Mar.	11.89—11

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	18,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Nov.	6.81	2 points decline
Nov.-Dec.	6.81	
Dec.-Jan.	6.80	
Jan.-Feb.	6.79	
Feb.-Mar.	6.78	
Mar.-Apl.	6.77	
Apl.-May	6.76	
May-June	6.76	
June-July	6.73	
July-Aug.	6.71	
Aug.-Sept.	6.60	
Sept.-Oct.	6.50	
Oct.-Nov.	6.46	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.83	3
Nov.-Dec.	6.83	3
Dec.-Jan.	6.82	3
Jan.-Feb.	6.81	3
Feb.-March	6.80	3
March-April	6.79	3
April-May	6.78	3
May-June	6.78	2
June-July	6.75	3
July-Aug.	6.73	2
Aug.-Sept.	6.62	1
Sept.-Oct.	6.52	all even
Oct.-Nov.	6.48	1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov 16th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.90	unchgd.
" " Fully Good	5.05	
" " Fine	5.20	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.35	
" " " Fine	5.65	
" Broach Good	6.35	
" " Fully Good	6.50	5
" " Fine	6.65	
" Scinde Good	4.85	unchgd.
" " Fully Good	5.00	
" " Fine	5.15	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 16th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
" Exports to Great Britain	6,000
" " to Continent	8,000

Futures at New York January	11.72—16
Futures at New York March	11.95—16
Spot Cotton at New York	11.80—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.38—6
Futures at New Orleans January	11.59—13
Futures at New Orleans March	11.85—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7¾ unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.65.75+25
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅝+¼

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 16th.

Dearness of cloth restricts bussiness. Yarns strong but quief.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	24⅝

Closing Tone of silver:—Mint, Continental, and Indian buying.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛ unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅝
" " " " 6 "	5⅝
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4⅝
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£670,000
Exchange—On London at Paris Fcs. unchanged	£27.71

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 16th.

3½%	1925/28	£90⅝—½
4½%	1925/45	£96⅝ unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 16th

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. Sellers	45

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure basis. Nov.-Dec. unchgd. Sellers	66
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. sellers unchgd.	59
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Sellers	69+6d
Toria Rapeseed. Nominal.	

LINSEED.

Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	64 unchgd.
Calcutta Value	6/6 3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Value £10/5	unchd.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 92½+£1
Standard Copper G M.B.	£ 78—10s
Copper Braziers nominal	£108
Yellow Metal unchgd	12+½
Hard Spelter nominal.	65
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O B. 4% F O B. Liverpool	£21-15-0+£2 5s.
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd	£4-7-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 15th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	21/1¼

London Nov. 16th

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December	21/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd.	2/8½
Ceylon Rubber Nov. Paid Firm	2/8¾ to 9

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

Seeds and Cotton markets were closed yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	271	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	220	208	..	Jan. 1916
"	219	..	..	Nov. 1915.
M. G. Sind Punjab	210	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	224	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	256	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore	253	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm.	238/9	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhanangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	220	..	..	Dec. 1915
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

COTTON.

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh	18,063	357 pl.	17,706
Central India	18,935	377 pl.	18,558
Barsi & Nagar	22,044	130 pl.	22,814
Berar	19,477	1,068 pl.	18,409
Central Provincee	5,178	1,629 pl.	3,549
Compta & Dharwar.	34,751		
North-Westerns.	25,380	8,683 pl.	61,660
Cocanada.	4,243		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	7,969		
Dhollera	28,271	3,764 pl.	24,507
Broach	2,910	.... pl.	2,910
Rajputana	18,753	.... pl.	18,753
N. W. Prov.	112,806	8,696 pl.	140,330
Sind-Punjab.	36,220		
Persian	144	21 pl.	123
American	....	.... —	....
Egyptian	124	196 —	72
Other Sorts	1,684	692 pl.	992
Total	350,852	25,613 pl.	325,239

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 16th November, 1915:—

Cotton	6,719 Bales.
Wheat	8,972 cwts.
Linseed	3,452 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	643 "
Ginjellyseed	2,990 "
Poppyseed	29 "
Groundnuts	914 "
Castorseed	1,947 "
Rice	5,311 "
Myrabollams	972 "
Cottonseed	1,879 "
Mowraseed	133 "
Gram	7,792 "
Joowar	4,280 "
Maize	112 "
Barley	4,390 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m.s. do.	132½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	136½
Do Shanghai	176½
60 d-s Yokohama	155

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25.6-0
Australian Do.	24-9-0
Bombay Do.	24-6-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-15-9
English Dragons	15.5-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	63-5-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept up a fairly healthy tone to-day and inspite of some selling pressure the rates did not show any signs of weakness but on the contrary a large amount of shares were easily absolved. The noteworthy feature of the day was a smart rise in the Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares. There was noticed a considerable spurt in them from the very commencement and in the absence of sellers the rates rapidly rose.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai kept steady at Rs. 412½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 970 to Rs. 980.

Madhavji remained firm at Rs. 1,177½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,935, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,450, Currimbhai at Rs. 226½, Crescent at Rs. 105 and Edwards Sassoons at Rs. 217½.

Indore Malwas jumped to Rs. 221½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 221½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 212, Deferred opened at Rs. 229 and steadily improved and touched Rs. 240 but closed at Rs. 238½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,095.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary stood stationary at Rs. 202½.

A big lot of Telephones was placed at Rs. 130.

Central Provinces Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 117.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 86½ (clean pieces.)

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds declined to Rs. 99 1/8 (long dated)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The Share Market reopened after three days' holidays yesterday.

The Exchange Market was unsettled.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was at 86/3 and 86/4; small sums at 86/7 and 86/8.

Prices of jute shares were on the up grade; prices were run up from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per share, on the opening. The prices thus established had for a short time an appearance of stability but gradually toned down a couple of points. Other sections of the market were quite neglected.

Coal:—Chulanbararee 25, Raneegunge 28¾, Union 14¼.

Jute:—Auckland (Ord.) 146, 145, Alliance (Ord) 263, 259, 257, 258, Belveder (Ord) 272, 273, Barnagore (Ord) 93, 92, 93, Clive (Ord) 91, 91½, Dalhousie Ord, 202, 204, Deta Ord. 350, 353, 352, Empire Ord. 19, 19 1/8, 19½, Fort Gloster Ord. 350, 352, 354, Fort William Ord. 89, Fort William Pref 109, Gouripore Ord. 340, 341, Howrah Ord. 186, 187, Kanknarrah Ord. 370, 371, 372, Kamarhatty Ord. 260, 261, 262, Lawrence Ord. 200, 202, Northbrook Ord. 17¾, 18, 18¼, 18¾, 18 3/8, Reliable Ord. 189, 100, Standard Ord. 271, 268, 267, 268.

FODDER SCARCITY IN JHELUM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in the Jhelum district of the Punjab, the Government of India have decided that with immediate effect and until further orders freight on fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department booked from any station on the Bengal and North-Western, Bengal-Nagpur, East Indian, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Great Indian Peninsula, Rohilkhand and Kumaon, North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Morvi and Bhavnagar States, Jodhpur, Bikanir, Udaipur, Chitorgarh, Jamnagar States, Gondal, Porebender State, railways to Gohawa, Domeli, Dina Haranpul Pind, Dadan Khan, Golpur, Lilla, Sody Station, Khewra, Tarki, Dhudial, Chakwal, and Hackriach road stations on the North-Western Railway shall be recovered from the consigner or the consignes at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and that the balance of freight calculated at the ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government debitable to head "33 Famine Relief."

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest. Take Stearns' Headache Cure, One water does not work. C-18

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1. V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 20

ASTHMA
The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!
POST I/6 FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER
Of leading Chemists-Stores & r. St-Lazare, 20, Paris
Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD
VISEM
(Seed of Strength)
This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. VISEM will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

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Descriptive booklet, particulars, and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

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Best Position
Palatial Bunglaow
Rich & Palatable Food
Pure Milk & Butter

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Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

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Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra
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HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

STANDARDS I—VII.

7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LANGUAGES

French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES!

C. P. TANK, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mohurrum, Public Holiday.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20.

P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Maloja with English mails due at 6 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor", an not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of Advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Nov. 17.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A. Commanding.

No. 965.—Parades.

No. 4 COMPANY AHMEDABAD.

No. 4 Coy. will parade as follows:—

Sunday 21st instant at 9.30 a.m. Rifle Exercises.

Sunday 21st instant at 5-0 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut., B.V.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 18.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November.—Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

267. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Saturday next, the 20th instant at 5 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, helmets, waterbottles and havresacks.

272. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 8778 Vol. F. C. L. Racker.

No. 8779 Vol. H. N. Dutton.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. S. Moldavia which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived at London on Tuesday the 16th instant. All well.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY

The annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Monday next at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the St. Xavier's College, to receive the annual report of the work of the Association and the audited balance sheet for the year ending June 1915 and to elect a council for 1915-16.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mohan Ramchand, a broker, who lives in Jackeria Musjid, has reported to the Police that at about 8 a.m. on Tuesday when he was taking his bath at one of the temples at Bhoiwada, his coat and shirt were carried away, which contained a gold watch and chain and studs and currency notes, all worth about Rs. 468.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

A single attack of plague reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, occurred in the city on Tuesday, but there were no deaths. There were also no cases of small-pox or cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 57 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 89 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,828, out of which 15 were found to be plague-stricken.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CHEATING A WOMAN.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sergeant Kilcoin charged Shivajagat Guran, a Purdeshi, with cheating a woman named Janibai, in regard to a sum of Rs. 175.

The complainant, who is a millhand, was out of employment and with a desire to get the post of a Naikeen (forewoman) paid the accused Rs. 175 on his promising to secure a place for her, which was to be paid to the man responsible in the mill. The complainant borrowed the money and handed it over to the accused, but he did not secure the post for her. When she demanded the sum back, he put her off from time to time, and eventually she had to complain to the Police.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

REPATRIATION ARRANGEMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

It is understood that the B. I. S. steamer Golconda will shortly leave Calcutta with about 600 German and Austrian prisoners, including men, women and children. A special train with about 200 Germans and Austrians arrived on Tuesday morning at Howrah station from Dinapore. Arrangements have been made for conveying them to their native countries via Holland.

EXPORT OF DIAMONDS PROHIBITED.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

It is notified that with effect from the 19th November, 1915, the export of diamonds from British India will be prohibited to all countries except the United Kingdon.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. Hooper, Managing Director of Messrs. McDowell and Company stands charged with having traded with an enemy subject was resumed before Mr. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Ethirajulu Mudaliar, a clerk in the office of McDowell and Company deposed by referring to ledgers, that the company received copies of invoices from Messrs. Lancelot Dent and Co. London for 18, 3, and 8 bales of Borneo tobacco sent by the S.S. Mombassa on 23rd October, 1914. The company received the bales by presenting the copies.

Counsel for the crown here explained that those copies were sent by the Censor who intercepted the cover and kept the originals.

Counsel for the Crown then produced from Messrs. McDowell's books of accounts cheques issued in favour of Blum Brothers, Germany, in January 1914 and July 1914.

This being objected to as being irrevelant by the defence the Public Prosecutor said that they were relevant because they showed that Messrs. McDowell used to buy tobacco direct from Messrs. Blum Brothers.

The defence objection was noted and the exhibit admitted.

The case was adjourned.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 86/2, 86/3 and small sums at Rs. 88/7, 86/8.

Continued activity in the Jute section with shares on up-grade to almost the entire exclusion of other sections was the marked feature of the market to-day. The following are some of the principal advances in price:—Alliance Rs. 9, Clive Rs. 6, Delta, Fort Gloster, Rs. 11, Kanknarrah Rs. 12.

Coal:—Adjan 208, 209; Bokaro Ramgun 13¼; Raneegunge 28½, 28¾; Union 14¼.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 268, 269, 270, 272; Belvedere (ord) 972, 273, Barnagore (ord) 93194,95,96; Clive (ord) 95, 96, 97 98, 98¼, 99; Dela (ord) 359, 360, 361, 362; Empire (ord) 19 1/8, 19 3/8, 19¼, 19¾; Fort Gloster (ord) 360, 360, 362 365; Fort William (ord) 90, 91, 92, 93, 93½; Howrah (ord) 189, 190; Hooghly (ord) 30; Kinkinarrah (ord) 384, 385, 387; Kamarhatty (ord) 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, Northbrook (ord) 18¼, 18¾, 18⅛; Naihati (ord) 191, 198, 199, 200; Standard (ord) 270, 272; Soorah (ord) 140, 141.

Miscellaneous:—Champarian sugar 104, 105; Great Eastern Hotel 133.

The Baled Jute Market is unchanged,—dull and nothing doing.

Loose jute is also dull and easy. Plenty offering and mills indifferent.

Heavy goods are steady without a great deal going on.

Hesain is generally steady. Secondhands discounting in some positions but a fair amount of January coming on the market late has checked any tendency to a decline. Mills are quite firm.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

To-day is the Mohorrum Day but there will be no procession as "taboots" have not been constructed. Last year also there was no procession. Last night was "Kattalka rat" and "mejlesis" were held in the Mahomedan localities of the town when sermons were preached by the Moulvis. Everything passed off quietly.

What appears a very simple and ingenious machine has been invented by Mr. Alfred Chatterton, Director of Industries, Mysore, for extracting plantain fibre. An interesting demonstration of same was given at the Weaving School, Bangalore. The fibre extracted was quite good—white in colour and strong in texture. The machine costs only a few rupees and one can easily learn how to handle it.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

WATERING THE ROADS.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. M. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, stating that the roads in Bombay were watered between 5 and 7 p.m., which was an inconvenient time as it coincided with the time when people went out for a walk and office people left their offices; that the watering made the road surfaces slippery for motor cars and motor cycles, and that many accidents had consequently taken place. The best time for watering roads was from 12 noon to 1 p.m. and from 2 a.m. to 3 a.m., and he added that lamp posts put up in the middle of roads such as Queen's Road, etc., often lead to accidents.

The letter was forwarded to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

MUNICIPAL BLESSINGS AT BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great pleasure the article in your to-day's issue on the above subject by "Bandratte" and hasten to join him in his blessings of the benign Municipal management of Bandra. How can anyone be expected to be treated except with the most pleasant and healthy pure water which is being distributed to the residents of Bandra, when they have on their board such a large proportion of Medical men—the Hon. Dr. D'Monte, Khan Bahadur Dadina, Dr. Dias, Dr. Viviena, Dr. Fonseca. It is impossible to imagine that with so much medical talent in the administration nothing but pure healthy water is being meted out to the residents of blessed Bandra, whose greatest and immediate need is to get drinkable water than more roads,—Yours, etc.,

JACK.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

MR. SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA AND THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The latest performance of Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha brings him and his advisers into a new light. Will Mr. Mitha oblige us by informing whether he held such political views long before or are they of recent birth, and has he changed his political creed suddenly now as light-heartedly and conveniently as he changes his coat?

Mr. Mitha quotes Sir Sayad Ahmedkhan to support his views. Because an eminent Moslem thought in a particular manner on a particular subject *a generation ago*, it is absurd to say that we *now* should also think in the same way. This is no argument. May we know, Sir, whether the views and aims of Mr. Mitha are also the views and aims of *his* so-called Bombay Presidency Moslem League. If so, the institution deserves no better treatment at the hands of the Moslem public.

Now that Mr. Mitha finds himself opposed to the aims and objects of the All-India Moslem League, we have no doubt, Sir, that he has enough sense of self-respect to resign the membership of that institution. At any rate, in justice he must go.—Yours, etc.,

A. A. P.

Bombay, 17th Nov., 1915.

RECRUITING IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The British Isles have raised millions of soldiers for our armies in the field. This has only been possible on account of the general co-operation of all public bodies and leading people with the recruiting authorities. In India, thanks to the efforts of the military recruiting parties, recruiting is as good as could possibly be expected as the result of the efforts of the military recruiters. What are the general public doing, however, to assist recruiting? Where are the public recruiting meetings in Bombay? Do Bombay's public men not feel that they should emulate the efforts of the leaders of public opinion in London?

If our Municipal Commissioners and other leading men organized a recruiting campaign for a month on the lines of the great campaign in London the depots of our local regiment would be full with a long list of waiting men.

Again, is it too much to expect that out of the whole of the Volunteer Corps in this Presidency a single composite battalion could not be raised of volunteers volunteering for mobilisation and who could either be spared or be replaced in their civil billets by a properly organized effort of our provincial councillors, and thus set free at least one British unit for the front now languishing on garrison duty?—Yours, etc.

A PATRIOT.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following appears in yesterday's London telegrams:—

In consequence of the present heavy enlistment the Committee appointed by the Home Office reports that substitutes will probably have to be found for over a hundred and fifty thousand men, and the bulk must be drawn from among women.

My suggestion to the Committee is that the Indians should be employed as substitutes in different Mills, Factories, Work-shops and Offices. Any number of such substitutes can be found in India.—Yours, etc.,

S. B. VAIDYA,

c/o Vaidya Bros. Bombay.

Nov. 17.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

SERVICES TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

A meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association when Dr. B. S. Shroff occupied the chair.

In opening the proceedings Dr. B. S. Shroff said:—

We have met here this evening to mourn the loss of India's greatest patriot and statesman Sir P. M. Mehta in whose honour the country is voicing dirges throughout the length and breadth of India.

Voluminous references have been, are being and will be made by the press and speakers from public platforms from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin describing his life work, labours for the advancement of India and the Indian people in matters educational, social and political and the work of co-ordinating heterogenous interests of the Government of India and the people. Although a Parsee by birth and proud to be so, he took greater pride in being an Indian and shaped his career from the start in life in 1868 as such, and tried to combine all the communities in an Indian nation which is, at the present moment, acknowledged to be the only method by which India can be assigned its proper place in the scale of nations. The whole of his life was to my mind devoted to spade work for achieving this great goal. With a view to secure for his propaganda the whole-hearted support of representatives of various denominations of people, without whose help he could not have made any headway at all, he associated with his initial efforts the representatives of two great Indian communities, the late Messrs. Tyabjee and Telang on this side of India. At first he devoted himself whole-heartedly to home politics particularly the Municipal affairs of the City and thus amply demonstrated the poets thoughts: "Such is the patriot's boast. His first best country ever is at home." The evolution, history and development of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have been so well within your knowledge that I need not enter into the details of progress of that body which is really the history of progress of the life of its father and founder who was mainly instrumental in achieving for the Corporation the proud privilege of *Urbs prima in Indis*. He subsequently devoted himself to extend the sphere of his influence to the University and matters educational in general, including medical education, and to organizations which aimed at political regeneration of the people of the Presidency and the country at large. His services to medical education and to the advancement of the profession were rendered at the University and the Legislative Council deliberations and they are well known to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others who will describe the same fully when they address you.

I call upon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna to move the first resolution.

STAUNCH ADVOCATE OF THE PROFESSION.

Sir Bhalchandra then moved:—

"The Bombay Medical Union notes with very great regret the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, who had always evinced a keen interest in the progress of the independent medical profession and to whom the profession is greatly indebted for many services rendered in its cause. The Union feels that India has lost her most notable patriot and the profession a staunch advocate of its just rights and aspirations.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Mehta and members of the family with the expression of the Union's deep sympathy in their bereavement."

In the course of his speech Sir Bhalchandra briefly sketched the career of Sir Pherozeshah and his unique services to the various institutions in the city and elsewhere. He it was who helped forward the idea of having an independent medical profession and it was through his exertions that a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was given for that purpose. He always advocated that an independent medical profession was necessary and exerted himself towards that end.

Dr. Choksey in seconding the proposition said that Sir Pherozeshah's chamber was always open to the medical profession whenever any advice was required and it was given with that forethought and prescience which was so characteristic of him.

Dr. A. P. Cama in further supporting the resolution said that Sir Pherozeshah always tried his best for the uplift and raising of the profession. He always said that the medical men required some logic and he was always keen on the extra-professional qualifications of the medical profession, which formerly were quite ordinary. He also said that the spirit of self-sacrifice was required; they must not devote the whole of their time in filling their pockets, but they must do some unselfish work for the public. It was Sir Pherozeshah who suggested and recommended to Government that the services of eminent Indian medical men should be utilised by the Government in the hospitals. He always helped the youngmen with his advice, and it was all these qualities that had endeared him to the young men of the country.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji said Sir Pherozeshah was always a great power for good in any and every work. He had fought their battles for them.

Dr. Bottlewalla said that it was a pity that Sir Pherozeshah did not live to see the fruition of his idea of an independent medical college for Bombay entirely managed by Indians.

Dr. Master and Dr. Mody further supported the resolution, and it was passed in solemn silence, all standing.

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Nov. 17.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Calicut held this evening a resolution was passed placing on record the sense of sorrow at the irreparable loss which India has sustained in the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Mr. Raman Menon, chairman of the meeting, was authorized to send a message of condolence to Lady Mehta.

The meeting also expressed sorrow at the death of Sir Henry Cotton.

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

At a public meeting held this evening at Pachayappa's College with Rao Bahadur Theagaracharaya Chetty in the chair, Mr L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyer moved a resolution expressing the loss sustained by the country by the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

MISSIONARIES AND PRO-GERMANISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think all of your readers, who are not hypnotised by a morbid sentimentality, will heartily endorse the protest which appears in your columns to-day against the disgraceful resolution of sympathy with Germans and with Germany which has emanated from the Missionary Conference congregated at Matheran.

I use the adjective "disgraceful" advisedly, because until the German people by the mouthpiece of their speakers and their press have dissociated themselves,—and so far they have done the exact contrary,—from approval of the unspeakable atrocities which have disgraced the plotters and initiators of the present world-devastating war, no morally sane or clean-minded person should regard them with any other feelings than abhorrence and detestation.

Christian forgiveness is a principle the advocacy of which undoubtedly befits the representatives of the churches in India, but Christian forgiveness is according to the teaching of its Great Exponent to be extended to the penitent and not to those who glory in the perpetration of every form of evil.

I recommend to the reverend gentlemen who talk so glibly about German services to the cause of Christ, and who long so ardently to extend to their "German brethren" the hand of fellowship, the perusal of two articles in the October number of the "Fortnightly Review," one entitled "The German God" and the other "German Logic—and its results." They will there find, with the aid of documentary evidence, the diseased soul of modern Germany—the materialistic and anti-Christian "Kultur" which it is now striving to impose on all the nations of the world—exposed in all its naked vileness.

It is as deplorable, as it seems to me nothing less than scandalous, at a time when the blood of so very many innocent victims, women and little children, ruthlessly murdered by the compatriots of "our German brethren" is crying aloud for vengeance, that a number of invertebrate gentlemen stopping together at a Hill Station far remote from all the horrors which are destroying Christian Civilisation in Europe, should lift up their hands in benediction upon a nation—or any members of it—whose whole moral creed, as exemplified by their actions, is the apotheosis of Murder and of Rapine, and of every other infamy against the laws of Humanity and the upward progress of the Human Race.

I thank God that our Indian fellow-subjects, whom our "German brethren" seek to convert, have judged that criminal race as it deserves—"a generation of vipers"—and that the ethics of the ancient religions of the East are absolutely condemnatory of the ethics of German "Kultur."—I am, etc.,

F. C. R.

Bombay, 17th November.

(Continued from Column 6.)

C.A., in conjunction with a local divisional committee, carried out for the Canadian contingent at Shroncliffe, the conditions being of the customary "time-trial" kind, victory going to the team whose time represented by the time of its tenth man, was the fastest in the race, and the teams (not more than twenty being allowed to run in each contingent emanating from any one company) being dispatched at intervals. The course, which lay from Crowtye Wood near Sandling Camps to the finishing post by the grand stand at Westenhanger was fairly stiff. Eleven teams entered and seven finished, the result being as follows: 48th Batt. Stretcher Bearers, time 33min. 26sec., 1; 48th Batt. (No. 2 Co.), 34min. 42sec., 2; 43rd Batt. (No. 2 Co.), 35min. 28sec., 3; 63rd Batt. 36min. 32sec., 4; 17th Batt., 36thmin. 36sec., 5; 36th Batt., 36min. 43sec., 6. The medals were distributed by Major Grassie, of the 43rd Batt., to the three first teams. The members of the winning team were Neilson, Dickie, Sipe, Bright, Robertson, Panther, Dixon, Porter, Hardman, and Haggard.

MILITARY TEAM RACES.

Under the auspices of the Southern Counties' Cross-Country Association another of the many military team races organised by that body took place at Blackdown, in the Aldershot district. The event was confined to the 16th Irish Division, and an excellent entry was received, each team being allowed to run twenty men, the time of the tenth man being taken as the time of his team, which therefore practically ran as a unit. The order of finishing was as follows: "D" Company 8th Royal Munster Fusiliers, time, 35min. 25sec., 1; "A" Company 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 37min. 20sec., 2; "C" Company 7th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 38min. 39sec., 3; "C" Company 6th Royal Irish Regiment, 39min. 35sec., 4; "D" Company 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 39min. 44sec., 5; "A" Company 6th Connaught Rangers, 39min. 52sec., 6; "B" Company 8th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 39min. 53sec., 7. "D" Company 6th Royal Irish Regiment and "B" Company 6th Connaught Rangers did not close in

SPORT AT HOME.

ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

CROSS-COUNTRY CONTEST.

An athletic meeting of a very comprehensive character, similar to those which have been hitherto almost exclusively a feature of sports gatherings in the West of Scotland, was arranged by the City of London Athletic and Swimming Association on October 23, at Lee. The programme included the customary track events, a cross-country race, and a six-a-side football competition, a novel form of contest at an athletic meeting in the vicinity of London, although a common and very popular one in the Glasgow district. Although confined to naval and military competitors excellent entries were received for all the items in the programme, and so big an affair was the meeting that the grounds of the Crownfield, Minerva, Gresham, and Ravensbourne Clubs had to be utilised. The City firms subscribing to the association generously provided the means for the prizes and entertainment of wounded soldiers from local hospitals, the proceeds from the sale of tickets and gate money being devoted to the funds of the British Red Cross Society. A result of the day's sport was a sweeping success for the Irish Guards, for whom Sergeant Murphy won the 100 yards race in 10 4.5 sec.; Captain Greer, the quarter-mile race in 57 4-5 sec.; and Corporal Gamble, the mile race in 4min 56sec. They also secured the mile relay race, for teams of four, in 3 min. 51 1-5 sec., and the five miles cross-country race, also for teams of four, in which they had the first four men home, so winning with the lowest possible total of 10 points. The Army Service Corps also did well, winning the six-a-side football competition and the tug-of-war, in addition to being prominently placed in other events.

RESULTS.

100 Yards Race.—Final heat; Sergeant Murphy, Irish Guards, 1; Private Smith, Army Service Corps, 2; Private Dartnell, A.S.C., 3. Won by a foot half a yard between second and third. Time, 10 4-5 sec. Quartermile Race—Final heat: Captain Greer, Irish Guards, 1; Corporal Topping, Irish Guards, 2; Private Bastable, Post Office Rifles, 3. Won by five yards, Bastable being another eight yards away. Time 57 4.5 sec. One Mile Race.—Corporal Gamble, Irish Guards, 1; Instructor W. Lee, Royal Naval Division, 2; Corporal Moran, Irish Guards, 3; Private Fox, A.S.C., 4. A desperate race over the last three hundred yards resulted in Gamble overhauling Lee halfway down the home straight and winning by a foot, fifteen yards dividing second and third and ten yards third and fourth. Time, 4min. 56sec. One Mile Relay Race.—Irish Guards (Sergeant Murphy, Captain Greer, Corporal Topping, and Corporal Gamble), 1; Permanent Staff Co., Army Service Corps, 2; 3/5 London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 3. Murphy gave the Irish Guards a lead of thirty yards. Greer increased it to about a hundred yards, and each succeeding relay drew further away, until the Guards won by about 130 yards. Time 3min. 51 1-5sec. Five Miles Cross-country Race.—Irish Guards, 1, 2, 3, 4, total 10 points, 1; 11th, "Queen's Own," Royal West Kent, 7, 9, 10,, 12, total 38 points, 2; 3/5 London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, 8, 18, 19, 20, total 65 points, 3. Order of finishing: Corporal Timmins, Irish Guards, time, 28min. 56 2-5sec., 1; Corporal Moran, Irish Guards, 29min. 20sec., 2; Private Craven, Irish Guards, 30min. 8sec., 3; Private Heywood, Irish Guards, 31min 42sec., 4. Grenade Throwing.—Gunner Wray, 3/5 London Brigade, R.F.A., 1; Private Arnold, Royal West Kent 2. Six-a-Side Football Competition.—Final; "A" Team, Service Corps beat 3/8 City of London Post Office Rifles. The 39th Reserve Park, A.S.C., took the special prize for teams shut out of the competition. Tug-of-War.—Final; Permanent Staff Co., Army Service Corps, beat Royal Army Medical Corps (Herbert Hospital) by two pulls to nil. A prize given by the ladies for competition in indoor games, amongst wounded soldiers was won by Private Cotty, 9th Devonshire Regiment, who was wounded at Hulloch.

It is the intention of the Road Walking Association to promote road races for the troops and to co-operate, so far as possible, with the Southern Counties' Cross-Country Association.

On Saturday October 23, on the Esher Cricket Club ground, a military sports meeting was held in aid of the Red Cross and Lord Roberts Memorial Funds of the 3/1st and 3/2nd London Divisional Royal Engineers (Territorial Force), a very lengthy programme, in which were included several novel events, being run. The winners were: 100 Yards.—Sergeant McMullen, time, 11 1-5 sec. Long Jump—Sergeant McMullen, 16ft. 5in. 220 Yards N. C. O.'s Race.—Sergeant McMullen, time, 25 3-5sec. High Jump.—Sapper Hall, 4ft. 11¼in. 220 Yards.—Sergeant McMullen, time, 26 2-5sec. Sack Race.—Driver Westbrook. Tug-of-War.—Police beat 1/5th London Engineers by two pulls to nil. 440 Yards.—Corporal Landsing, time, 58 4-5sec. 120 Yards Hurdles.—Sapper Davis, time, 21 2-5sec. Half-mile.—Lance-Corporal Norden, time, 2min. 26 2-5 sec. Barrel Rolling Race.—Sapper Wild. 100 Yards Officers' Race.—Lieutenant Keebil. Weight-Carrying Race.—Driver Jenkins. One Mile Race.—Driver Rountree, time, 5 min. 40 3-5sec. Bandsmen's Race.—F. Chester. Obstacle Race.—Sapper Mathias. One Mile Relay Race.—London Scottish beat 3/1st and 3/2nd Engineers, time, 4 min. 4 2 5 sec.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES C. C. A.

Five miles was the distance of a cross-country contest which the Southern Counties

(Continued in Column 5.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November, 18, 1915.

THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

It is gratifying to learn that now that the Council of the All-India Moslem League have decided to hold the annual session in Bombay there seems to be a general feeling among the Mahomedan community, including many who were led into opposing the proposal, to give the League a hospitable welcome and make the session a success. It is true that a small band of "die-hards," led by the redoubtable Mr. Cassum Mitha, are making strenuous efforts to keep up the opposition and endeavours have been made to organise a meeting of protest, but without success. The fact is, as we have said from the first, there was never any opposition to the League's visit to Bombay founded on any sound principle or genuine sentiment, and since the matter has been decided, the feeling among those who were manoeuvred into opposing it is that, while they cannot with consistency take an active part in the arrangements for the meeting they have no desire to continue the opposition and will do nothing to embarrass the League. It would be difficult indeed for them to follow any other course. The decision of the majority of the Council should be final and binding on the whole of the members. It would be impossible for any such body to have a useful existence unless the minority were prepared to bow to the decision of the majority. There is no question of principle involved. It is a question of expediency and in matters of expediency the minority must give way.

So far as Mr. Cassum Mitha and those who think with him are concerned questions of principle have been raised, however, in a manner that has caused considerable astonishment. Mr. Mitha addressed a letter to a contemporary a few days ago which shows that, not only is he at variance with the majority of the Council of the League on this particular question, but that he is actually opposed to the fundamental objects of the League as declared in its Constitution. This, of course, explains a great deal. It becomes clear that something deeper than considerations of expediency have been at the back of the campaign of which Mr. Cassum Mitha has been the ostensible leader during the past six months. Mr. Mitha's declaration of faith is contained in the following passage of the letter referred to:—

> Mr. Jinnah may say that no reponsible Mahomedan leader thinks that the League should be merged into the Indian National Congress. But the fact remains that Mr. Jinnah's political evangel is a coalition between the two bodies, in order that a united demand for self-government may be made to Great Britain,—a policy, I may add, which directly conflicts with the policy of persons like the late Sir Syed Ahmed, who had every claim to be considered a Mahomedan and who naturally understood Mohamedan sentiments and requirements thoroughly. I for one am not prepared to demand self-government for my community under the aegis of or in alliance with Hinduism; and Mahomedans, who think with me, are most distrustful of associating themselves at a difficult juncture in the affairs of the world with a policy which though outwardly designed to benefit both the great communities of India, may, if carried through, result in practical advantage to only one, namely the Hindus and those other sects who are attracted to them.

The objects of the All-India Moslem League, as defined in the Constitution, include *inter alia* the following:—

(c) To promote friendship and union between the Musalmans and other communities of India.

(d) Attainment under the aegis of the British Crown of a system of self-government suitable to India, through constitutional means, by bringing about amongst others, a steady reform of the existing system of administration, by promoting national unity, by fostering public spirit among the people of India and by co-operating with other communities for the said purpose.

Mr. Mitha makes a satirical reference in his letter to people who take up a temporary residence, uninvited and unwelcomed, in the house of a neighbour and ask the latter to extend to them the hand of friendship. But there are rules of conduct of greater gravity than good taste, and one may enquire what is to be thought of people who enter their neighbour's houses under false pretences and remain there taking an ostentatious part in the management of the household to which they are entirely inimical. The constitution of the Moslem League lays it down that its object is to promote friendship and union between Musalmans and other communities of India and to attain self-government by co-operating with other communities for the said purpose. Mr. Mitha openly asserts that he is not prepared to demand self-government in alliance with Hinduism, and dissociates himself publicly from the policy of the League, which he describes as being, though outwardly designed to benefit both the great communities of India likely to result in practical advantage only to the Hindus and the "other sects attracted to them,"—whatever that may mean. The constitution of the League has been in existence for three years. Mr. Cassum Mitha is not only a member of the Council of the League but is Vice-President of the Bombay Moslem League which is affiliated to the central body. Are we to suppose that all this time he has been in a state of ignorance as to the declared and accepted objects of the League, or that he was so indifferent to his own principles that he was willing to remain ostensibly a subscriber to but secretly an opponent of its doctrines, or that he has changed his opinions within the last few weeks? Whatever may be the answer to these questions it is quite clear that he cannot be taken seriously. If he were to be taken seriously we should have to believe him to be politically dishonest. We prefer to think that he has never taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with the constitution of the League and has never bothered himself before about matters, regarding which he is possibly as ignorant as he is about the views of the late Sir Syed Ahmed, of whom he claims to be a follower. But we hope his amazing exposure of himself will serve as a lesson to those Mahomedans whom he has greatly shocked to choose their leaders with a little more circumspection, or at any rate not to remain quiescent when people who are totally unfitted to represent them are thrust upon them as leaders.

There has never been any secret of course that the main object in bringing about this meeting of the League in Bombay is to enable a conference to be held between the Congress and the League. The main objects of the two bodies is the same,—the attainment of self-government by constitutional means; and all those who regard this as the ultimate goal must welcome a coalition of the forces that desire to bring it about. But, apart from this, there are many questions, in regard to which differences exist between Hindus and Mahomedans, or possibilities exist of differences arising, which all who are concerned for the welfare of both communities must desire to see settled on a lasting and amicable basis by mutual discussion. There is a small but dwindling party among both communities, but especially, unfortunately, among Mahomedans, who are opposed to any sort of *rapprochement* of this character, and they are supported, and sometimes instigated, by a certain type of official of the Risley school. These are the people who have been at the back of the opposition to the visit of the League to Bombay, because they see in the presence of the League and the Congress in the same city the potential foundation of a unity which will strike a lasting blow at the retrograde policy which they represent. It is unfortunate that they should have succeeded by a good deal of clever manoeuvring in securing the support of men who were no doubt quite conscientiously led into opposing the achievement of an object with which they are probably in hearty accord. But the Cassum Mitha manifesto ought to have the effect of separating the sheep from the goats, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for both parties.

Notes of the Day.

Roumania.

The German propagandists in America seem to be ably supported by their colleagues at Bukarest and recently so open and scandalous had their operation become that a meeting of members of Parliament and Senators at Bukarest had to be held, and resolutions passed demanding Government intervention. M. Bratiano, however, gave no reply and the Roumanian nation are divided among themselves over the immediate position in the Balkans. The following of M. Take Jonescu whose pre-Entente sympathies are well-known are obviously worsted for the moment by the Marghilomariests, who gained considerable political power after the fall of Warsaw. The inactivity of Russia in the Balkans is also influencing Roumanian opinion in an unfavourable manner, for the Danubian Monarchy lives in dread of an Austro-German invasion, and this fear is fostered by an exaggerated view of the enemy's military strength which would appear to find some credence in certain high military circles at Bukarest.

The King's Declaration.

King Ferdinand has declared that, unlike his royal brother at Athens, he will not allow his family feelings to affect national policy.—a very healthy frame of mind for the head of an imported dynasty, but, nevertheless, as the supreme commander of his forces, his feelings are radiated to his officers and are received with some sympathy. Roumania's way of arguing is in all probability that she stands to gain wherever the ultimate victory lies. If the Allies win, then they have made certain definite promises that they will countenance no settlement which is not based on the principles of race. If the Central Powers are successful then Roumania will get the price for her neutrality, plus the pleasure of seeing her immediate neighbours of the Peninsular crippled financially and in personnell even in success. A selfish way of looking at things! The policy of M. Bratiano, who is *the* power at Bukarest, may be national,—but it is so in a very short-sighted sense. An extended Bulgaria and revived Ottoman domination in Europe would spell dissolution for Roumania.

German Lies in China.

Very few people realize the extent of the German campaign of spreading barefaced lies in order to delude the people of neutral countries. A Shanghai journal, the "North China Herald," publishes a translation of a sheet printed in Chinese which is being circulated in Foochow and doubtless in other Chinese ports also, by Germans. It is a concoction of ill-concealed lies intended to make the Chinese public believe that the British Navy has suffered severe losses. The impudent character of the production is apparent from the fact that it purports to give, from a Hamburg correspondent, a list of vessels lost, which is said to have been compiled by that veracious authority from "the announcements made by the British Admiralty and reports in Government bulletins, showing the class of ships, their tonnage and how and where they were lost." British readers would, of course, know what importance to attach to this production, for they are acquainted with the Admiralty announcements, not to mention the "Government bulletins." But Chinese readers in Foochow are very likely to be deceived by a statement put forward with such detail and appearance of authority; and they may not even be puzzled by the appearance in the list of such vessels as the light cruiser Jarsua, the small cruisers Jaita, Wuchel, Auchinka, Fidena, Aulamakuatun, Baahne, and other alleged warships of which nobody has ever heard. The Lusitania and Mauretania figure in the list as "small cruisers." The Mauretania is afloat and at work, but this little error of detail would not trouble the compiler's list. "Our brave and courageous squadrons on the oceans," says the German sheet, "are seeking out and attacking their enemy everywhere."

This is what the Germans are telling the Chinese, and however much one may be inclined to treat the dissemination of such lies with silent contempt, the mischief that can be done by such propaganda amongst an ignorant populace is evident.

The Bengal Ambulance Corps.

The "Pioneer" publishes the following extracts from a letter written by a member of the Bengal Ambulance Corps to a friend in Calcutta:

> The detachment of the Bengal Ambulance Corps detailed for service at the front is now attached to the 16th Brigade Field Ambulance, No. 2. It left the base at Amara on the 24th September to serve with the troops operating at Kat el Amara some 150 miles further up the Tigris from Amra itself. They left on board a river steamer all communication being by river. At a place called Ali al Ghorli, which had been the front a few days before, the steamer, carrying the detachment and many other details, ran aground and was held up for days much to the mortification of all on board. The detachment had to undertake an arduous march of three or four days over difficult country and in extreme heat and when they reached Kat el Amara, they had the further mortification of finding that the most important part of the fight was over and they had only come at the fag end of it. There was plenty of room however for them to do solid good work under fire and in the danger zone. They discharged their duties to the satisfaction of all competent military critics. Their discipline and behaviour on the march and on active service have been favourably criticised by the general military public. They continue to be attached to the 16th Brigade for field service and have been pronounced to be fully ready for whatever happens and will be allowed an early chance of distinguishing themselves. The men are in high spirits and thoroughly enjoy the new situation and surroundings in which they find themselves in spite of the attendant danger and hardship. Practically everyone of them has elected to serve beyond December for whatever length of time they may be called upon to do so. There have been no casualties in the detachments in the recent expedition. Only one member was sick and has been brought back to the base at Amara with a Sikh convoy. The finely equipped hospital at Amara is continuing to do most excellent work and is the recipient of high compliments from every great officer who has come on inspection.

The Salvation Army and Criminal Tribes.

The beneficent activities of the Salvation Army in reclaiming some of the criminal tribes in the country are well known and constitute an example of social service which should be followed by other social workers. The arrangement which Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Army has made with the Assam Government and managers of tea estates regarding the supply of labour on these estates shows the practical character of the schemes adopted by this great army of social workers. The labourers are to be recruited from the criminal tribes living in the various settlements under the control of the Salvation Army. The scheme, besides affording a new field of employment for these unfortunate classes, will go a great way in removing the evils attendant on the system of labour recruiting for employment on these estates,—though now that there is a prospect of indentured labour being abolished in the country as well as abroad, most of these evils should automatically disappear. We trust, however, that some definite arrangement has been made by Government and the Salvation Army to prevent the exploitation of these criminal tribes, by the owners of tea estates, in other ways.

Immigrant Labour in Assam.

In view of the new enterprise undertaken by the Salvation Army to recruit labourers for the Assam tea estates from the criminal tribes living in its various settlements, the Resolution issued recently by the Assam Government on immigrant labour in the Province during the year 1914-15 contains some interesting information. The importance of the immigration question can be judged from the fact that at the close of the year the total strength of the labour force was 879,330, showing an increase of 32,761 over the figures of the preceding year. It is gratifying to note that free labour is rapidly replacing indentured labour and the latter now represents only 1.5 per cent of the total number of adult labourers. This shows that the existence of the indentured system altogether is now unnecessary even from the point of view of the industry. The area under tea cultivation rose from 365,000 acres to 375,000 acres. The number of adults employed per acre remained almost unchanged although the number of persons immigrating (63,638) was considerably higher than in any of the preceding four years. The death-rate among the labourers declined only slightly to 24.2 from 24.7 per mille in the preceding year. But the recorded birth-rate among them of 25.9 per mille was in striking contrast to the general provincial birth-rate of 32.94 of the total population.

A Constitutional Problem.

An interesting point of constitutional importance was revealed in a recent announcement in the Home papers that Sir Lancelot Sanderson, the new Chief Justice of Bengal, had been appointed to the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead, —an alternative to the Chiltern Hundreds, —and the issue of a new writ ordered immediately. Months, however, had passed since Sir Lancelot Sanderson's appointment to the Calcutta High Court was made, and months, too, had passed since the name of his successor in the representation of the Appleby division of Westmorland was agreed upon. What was the reason for the delay? The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" understands that the reason was due to an uncertainty amongst the high authorities whether the appointment to an Indian judgeship did or did not amount to an appointment to "an office of profit under the Crown," which would automatically vacate the seat.

In this case the uncertainty was increased by the fact that Sir Lancelot Sanderson was not to take up this new appointment till November. The belated creation of the vacancy by the formal procedure of the Chiltern Hundreds or its equivalent did not mean that the Parliamentary lawyers had decided that an Indian judgeship was not technically "an office of profit under the Crown." It was rather an indication that they could not make up their minds on the point, so they advised "the Manor of Northstead" to cut the knot.

The Thrifty French.

The French, though a vivacious people, are essentially thrifty and their genius for thrift prevails in the activities of their Parliament. France has always been ahead of most other countries in the matter of social insurance and it is characteristic of the nation that, at a time when the Germans were within 50 miles of Paris, the Senate should have been devising improved facilities for the amelioration of the people. According to the August number of the "Monthly Bulletin of Social and Economic Intelligence," a Bill, passed by the Senate recently, will do much to stimulate the interest already taken in Life and Benefit Insurance. The Bill remedies the evil of lack of co-ordination and co-operation between the two great State-guaranteed and State-controlled provident institutions of France,—the National Society of Homes for the Aged and the National Life Insurance Society. One instance given by M. Henri Cheron in introducing the Bill, will serve to illustrate the multifarious advantages which the State offers to its clients:—

> If a parent when his child is three years of age insures him under this particular scheme and an annual premium of 48 francs is paid until the age of 60, the following benefits will accrue. The insured person at the age of 25 will be the owner of one-fifth of a house valued at 5,600 francs and will be allowed to take possess on of the whole on agreeing to pay the remaining four-fifths of the purchase price. This he can do by easy annual instalments which are less than the rent payable for such property. Should he die before attaining the age of 60, the house becomes the absolute property of the heirs with no obligation to pay rent. In addition, the widow and children will receive a lump sum of 1,200 francs and will also be entitled to pensions under the workmen's insurance scheme. If the man attains the age of 60, he can then draw an annual pension of 720 francs; he will be the owner of a rent-free house; and when he dies his widow will receive a gratuity of 1,158 francs.

It is difficult to conceive of a better and more comprehensive scheme of self-help. A nation which in the terrible pre-occupations of the war can devise and work a scheme like this will not take long to recover from the social and economic evils which will follow this great struggle.

Reve Eternel.

"O toi, qu'as tu fais, te voila
Pleurant sans cesse?
O toi, qu'as tu fais, te voila
De ta jeunesse?"
—VERLAINE.

Eternal Dream!—that lasteth out through Sorrow;
Throned in the bosom shalt thou ever reign;
Or passing now return with every morrow,
Bowed with the burden of reviving Pain!

Somewhere perchance a summer sun is shining,
Shedding its golden glory far above;
But there is nought but gloom where thou'rt repining;
Dear deathless dream of desecrated Love!

Rich as the echoes of a clarion pealing,
Wild as the waters weeping thro' the weirs,
Is thy sweet Voice mid all our tumults stealing
Like the mysterious music of the spheres.

Nay do not fly—but sanctified by sadness—
Come as a happy harbinger who brings
Tidings to wean us from the webs of madness,
To the horizons of The Better Things.

So to the End . . . where falls the purple gloaming,
While Life's last shadows lengthen on the ground,
Abide with us unto the peaceful homing,
Wilt thou abide unto the peaceful homing,
And speed us where the silences abound?

But till that sacred hour shall divide us,
Be still our Guardian wheresoe'er we rove;
Blent with soul of whatsoe'er betide us—
Dear deathless dream of desecrated Love!

KAI KUSHROU ARDASHCHIR.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN SITUATION.

BULGARS' NEW FLANK MOVEMENT.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE CERNA.

LORD KITCHENER AT MUDROS.

A Salonika telegram says that the Bulgarians have been considerably reinforced and are attempting a flanking movement threatening Prilip and Monastir.

The French have attained an undoubted success in the battle with the Bulgarians on the river Cerna, which lasted for thirty-six hours and was exceedingly hot. About three divisions of Bulgarians were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French are firmly holding their positions on the left bank of the Cranya, inflicting sever-losses on the Bulgarians who have retreated northwards. The Bulgarians have evacuated Kosturino.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Mudros and Sir F. E. H. Elliot, the British Minister at Athens, has gone to meet him. No official confirmation of this has been yet been received. Italian despatches state that the Egyptian High Commissioner is also at Mudros.

Two bases for enemy submarines have been discovered on the Cretan coast.

The Dutch Government consider that premature overtures for peace would only prejudice Holland's position and pacific aims. While desirous of co-operating in any serious attempt to end the war, this in itself is an insufficient reason for attempting mediation.

Mr. Bonar Law admitted in the House of Commons that the Coalition had not succeeded as well as was hoped, but there was no alternative. An experiment of a smaller executive body was being tried, and he was sure the House and country would give it a chance.

LORD WILLINGDON AT MARMUGOA.

Lord and Lady Willingdon and party reached Marmugao yesterday noon. Two Portuguese officers met their Excellencies at the station and escorted them across the harbour to Dono Paula, and thence to Government House, Cabo, where they were received by the Governor-General of Portuguese India and Madame Conceiro daCosta. After lunch their Excellencies left for sight-seeing and had tea at Old Goa. In the evening their Excellencies embarked on H. M. S. Northbrook for Karwar which they reach this morning.

BULGARIANS CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED

FLANK MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS THREATENING MONASTIR.

BULGARIANS REINFORCED.

FLANKING MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.

URGENT COUNTER-MEASURES NECESSARY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Reuter telegraphs from Salonika that the latest news from the Serbian army is that the Bulgarians have been considerably reinforced and are attempting a flanking movement westward of the Babuna Pass from the Tetovo region, threatening Prilip and thus eventually Monastir.

It is reported that the French have been compelled to retire at two points at Gradsko. It is evident that the situation in Macedonia is developing rapidly and requires urgent counter-measures.

Foreign diplomatists in Serbia are now proceeding to Scutari instead of Monastir.

BULGARIANS RETIRE BEFORE FRENCH.

KOSTURINO EVACUATED.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A telegram of yesterday's date from Salonika says the progress of the Bulgarians from Gostevar will force the Serbians to retire from the Babuna Pass to avoid an encirclement. The population of Monastir is fleeing panic-stricken. Several foreign consuls have quitted the town and gone to Salonika.

The French are firmly holding their positions on the left bank of the Crnaya, inflicting severe losses on the Bulgarians who have retreated northwards. The Bulgarians have evacuated Kosturino. A number of Bulgarians have deserted and surrendered to the Serbian authorities at Chevgeli. The Bulgarians are retiring northwards in the region of Gradsko.

VIOLENT ATTACKS REPULSED.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

A communiqué says:—

The eastern army of the Bulgarians on the 14th delivered violent attacks on the left bank of Cerna but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. Calm prevails on the left bank of the Vardar.

The landing of British and French troops at Salonika continues without incident.

STRUGGLE AGAINST TIME.

SERBIANS HOLDING OUT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 15th November:—

The "Exchange Company's" correspondent in Serbia says that the Katchanik fight is a struggle between time and the ability of the enemy to bring overwhelming numbers of men and guns from the north.

The Serbians are seeking to hold out until the Anglo-French forces, who they hope will make a vigorous thrust towards Uskub, are able to relieve the pressure.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SANK ANCONA.

The "Times" Rome correspondent understands that a German, not an Austrian, submarine sank the Ancona. The natural consequences are likely to follow very shortly.

An Austrian official statement claims that 45 minutes were allowed to abandon the ship and that 50 minutes were actually given. It denies that the submarine fired on the boats, or at all, after the Ancona stopped.

FRANCO-BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

AN AUSTRIAN ESTIMATE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Austrian reports from Salonika state that up to November 12th 120,000 French and British soldiers had been landed there. Of this number eighty thousand had gone to Serbia.

THE BATTLE ON THE CERNA

AN UNDOUBTED FRENCH SUCCESS.

BULGARIANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 16.

The battle on the river Cerna between the French and the Bulgarians lasted for thirty-six hours and was exceedingly hot.

Some three Bulgarian divisions were repulsed with very heavy losses, after a fruitless but desperate effort to pierce the French centre.

This is an undoubted French success.

VICEROY'S WAR MESSAGE.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 16th November, says:—

An Austrian communiquè reports that the Austro-Germans in the Toplica valley have reached Prokulji, 17 miles south-west of Nish. Unofficial reports say the Bulgarians have retaken Tetovo or Kalkandeles, 20 miles west of Uskub.

A French communiquè says that the Bulgarians continue their attacks on the left bank of the Cerna without success. The French have established closer communication with the Serbian detachments operating near Prilep.

ACTIVE CANNONADING IN WEST.

CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Field-Marshal French in a despatch says since 10th November there has been active reciprocal cannonade, especially south of the Labassee Canal and east of Ypres.

There has been no infantry action, but considerable mining activity.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

PARIS, Nov. 16.

This afternoon's communiqué says that there is nothing to report.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

A communiqué says:—On the Western front only artillery actions have taken place.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL.

ITALY SHOULD JOIN.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London, 16th November:—

The "Corriere Della Sera" considers that Italy should accept Mr. Asquith's invitation to join the allied War Council in order to demonstrate her complete adherence to the Allies' cause. On our frontier we are fighting for other Allies. On the other fronts they are fighting for us.

INFLUENCE OF GORIZIA ON SERBIAN OPERATIONS.

An "Exchange" telegram from Zurich says, the Austrian papers scarcely conceal their anxiety regarding the Gorizia fighting which is reported to have attained tremendous fury. It is admitted that the loss of the town would greatly influence the Serbian operations.

DAY AND NIGHT FIGHTING ON PRUTH RIVER.

The "Morning Post's" Bukharest correspondent states that the Russians are fighting night and day near Bojan against the Teutons, established on the other side of the Pruth river. Bojan is on the railway, ten miles eastward of Czernowitz.

ALIENS AS PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The Divisional Court hears to-morrow the action designed to settle whether the provisions of the Act of Settlement disqualifying naturalised aliens from acting as Privy Councillors nullifies the appointments of Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel.

LORD KITCHENER.

A GERMAN TRIBUTE.

HIS MISSION TO THE NEAR EAST.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 15th November:—

Lord Kitchener on his return journey will probably confer with General Cadorna.

Lord Kitchener's tour greatly interests the German press. The "Tageblatt" says nothing is more foolish than under-rating one's adversary.

"When England sends her best military man to a district where the war may possibly be decided, we have every reason to examine his capabilities impartially. Lord Kitchener's organising abilities in the course of this war are deserving the greatest respect.

"Lord Kitchener will probably regard Germany's strategical mistake in carrying the war to Serbia before reaching a decision in France and Russia in a different light from that of the London press critics.

"Like Wellington, he fights for British aims alone. He is interested primarily in the security of Egypt, and secondly in the security of India and will unmercifully press everyone there into his service. In order to ensure this security there he will be no despicable adversary."

BALKAN DIVERSION CANNOT SAVE GERMANY.

General Ruzsky interviewed by the "Bourse Gazette" describes the Balkans merely as an episode. The fate of the nations will not be decided there. Germany's success there will make things temporarily easy for her, but will not save her.

LORD KITCHENER ARRIVES AT MUDROS.

BRITISH MINISTER IN ATHENS MEETS HIM.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

ATHENS, Nov. 16.

It is stated here that Lord Kitchener has arrived at Mudros and Sir F. E. Elliot, the British Minister in Athens, has gone to meet him.

Hitherto no official confirmation of Lord Kitchener's arrival has been received.

EGYPTIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER AT MUDROS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Italian despatches state that Lord Kitchener is at Mudros with the Egyptian High Commissioner.

Mudros is on the island of Lemnos in the Archipelago, forty miles south-west of the Dardanelles. This island is being utilised as a rest-camp for recuperating the troops operating in Gallipoli. In ordinary times the island supports a population of about 8,000 souls, nearly all Greeks of the peasant class. It does not provide exactly a whirl of gaiety for the men: plenty of clean camping space and a beautiful climate is about as much as the island can offer the stranger within its gates. For supplies they have to look to the army authorities, for amusement to themselves. A more varied diet, an occasional issue of beer, freedom to roam about without regard to snipers, games of cricket or football, sea-bathing, and plenty of water for ablutionary purposes, are the chief constituents of the Lemnos cure

ENEMY SUBMARINE BASES.

DISCOVERY ON CRETAN COAST.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Two bases for enemy submarines have been discovered on the Cretan coast.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.

ONE OF INITIATORS OF SCHEME KILLED

PETROGRAD, Nov. 16.

A member of the Duma, M. Zvegintzeff, who has keen killed at the front, was one of the initiators of the scheme for an overland railway to India through Persia.

A batch of 450 members of criminal tribes from Vizianagram are expected at Pollachi to be employed as labourers in the various estats of the Valparai Hills.

COALITION CABINET NOT A SUCCESS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S ADMISSION.

EXPERIMENT OF A SMALLER EXECUTIVE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to criticisms of the Government which was not excessively popular, admitted that the coalition had not succeeded as well as was hoped, but there was no alternative.

The result of the addition to the Cabinet of forceful personalities not under party allegiance had not conduced to the same smooth working as in a party government.

He hoped that the appointment of a smaller executive body would bring an improvement. He was sure that the House and country would give the experiment a chance.

With regard to news, a member of the Cabinet was going over to try to make improvements.

BRITISH OPERATIONS IN FRANCE.

QUESTION OF GREATER PUBLICITY.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Sir John Simon is going to France to confer with the military censors as to the possibility of greater publicity for British operations.

PEACE MEDIATION.

HOLLAND'S REASONS FOR NOT INTERFERING.

HAGUE, Nov. 16.

Replying to the report of the Committee of the Chamber the Government states that while it is ready to co-operate in any serious attempt to end the war, its desire for peace is an insufficient reason for attempting mediation.

Premature steps would only prejudice Holland's position and pacific aims.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS NEGRO REFORMER.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The death is announced of Mr. Booker Washington.

Mr. Booker Taliaferro Washington, the famous American Negro teacher and reformer, was a self-made man. He was born on a plantation near Hale's Ford, Franklin County, Virginia. Soon after the Civil War he went to Malden, West Virginia, where he worked in a salt furnance and then in a coal mine. He obtained an elementary education at a night school, and worked as a house servant in a family where his ambition for knowledge was encouraged. In 1872 "by walking, begging rides both in the wagons and in the cars" he travelled 500 miles to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, where he remained three years, working as janitor for his board and education and graduated in 1875. For two years he taught at Malden and in 1879 became instructor at the Hampton Institute where he trained about 75 American Indians with whom General S. C. Armstrong was carrying on an educational experiment and he developed the night school, which became one of the most important features of the institution. In 1881 he was appointed organizer and principal of a negro normal school at Tuskegee, Albama, for which the State Legislature had made an annual appropriation of $2,000. Opened in July 1881 in a little shanty and church the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute became, under Washington's presidency, the foremost exponent on industrial education for the Negro. To promote its interests and to establish better understanding between whites and blacks, Washington delivered many addresses throughout the States. In 1900 at Boston he organised the National Negro Business League. Harvard conferred on him the Honorary Degree of A.M. in 1906 and Dartmouth that of LL.D. in 1901. Among his publications is a remarkable autobiography, "Up From Slavery."

Official and Personal

Sir Edward Gait, the new Lieutenant-Governor of Behar has gone to Calcutta and will return on the 18th instant.

Major-General R. Wapshare, C.B., will, it is understood, be appointed to the Poona Command shortly.

Mr. N. Subbarao Pantulu, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, arrived at Allahabad on Monday on business in connection with the British Committee of the Congress. He will also visit some other places in connection with the work.

THE ANCONA TRAGEDY

A TALE OF HORROR.

LADY DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

An American lady doctor, Miss Cecile Grelle, a graduate of Cornell University, telegraphing from Bizerta, says she was the only American saloon passenger on the Ancona.

She and four others, Italians, were at lunch and had just finished when they heard a rush on the deck and the engines slowing. Miss Grelle, ascending to the deck, heard the whizz of a shell which fell on the after-deck, and saw a huge submarine dangerously near, with four large guns in the conning tower and another on the fore part.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

No warning had been given to the liner, which slowed down immediately the first shot was fired. The first shot shattered the bridge and others followed quickly. Timbers were falling on all sides and everywhere there was panic and confusion.

She says: "I saw dozens fall dead and wounded on the deck. I was perfectly calm and started for the purser's office on the second class deck to get my money. I found him dead before his desk. Whole parts of the second class deck had fallen into the sea and the wounded and dead lay everywhere, including many babies, women and children. I returned to my cabin to get my passport.

STEWARDESS SHOT DEAD.

It was a journey amid falling shots and screams from women who, grasping my ankles, implored help. I reached my cabin and while trying to open my trunk heard the porthole crash inwards and felt the whizz of a shell overhead. I jumped up and saw the stewardess fall dead before the door. She had been struck by a shrapnel bullet.

Thinking that death could not be avoided, I donned a sweater, tied a bonnet on my head, and grasping a basket containing my trinkets, started to search for a lifeboat. I was alone on the saloon deck. Not a soul issued commands to the passengers and below chaos reigned. I went where two boats were being lowered. They refused to allow me to get in saying the boats were full, though there were not more than twenty occupants, while the boats were marked to carry fifty. The first boat fell into the sea and the occupants were drowned. Remarkably few were provided with lifebelts. I saw another boat being lowered and jumped twenty feet, gauging the distance exactly, and landed in the centre of the boat uninjured, still grasping my basket of trinkets.

LINER SINKS IN SEVEN MINUTES.

Another woman, an emigrant, jumped head foremost and fell into the sea. I dragged her into the boat, but both her legs were broken. We started to row, for shells were striking the boats, killing and injuring the passengers. I saw the track of the torpedo which hit the Ancona. There was a terrific explosion and the liner turner turtle and sank in seven minutes.

Our boat rowed towards Messina leaking badly. The women and children clung to me shrieking hysterically. I bailed and tried to quieten them. After four hours we sighted a boat without rowers, leaking and sinking. Our officer, with a revolver in his hand, ordered his men to rescue them.

Eventually a French cruiser saw our flares in the evening and rescued us.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. E. A. McLaughlin, Seaforths.

BELIEVED PRISONER.

Lieutenant. C. L. Smith, Gordons.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant. R. E. Cunliffe, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. R. P. Akermann, London Regiment.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONERS.

Lieutenant. R. C. Bentley, Yorkshire Regiment.

Lieutenant. C. S. Rowley, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Major H. E. Henderson, Artillery.

Captain M. H. Graham, Black Watch.

Lieutenant. C. J. Street, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. L. J. Bayly, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Denman, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. C. C. Miles, Flying Corps.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. A. W. Brown, Manchesters.

Second-Lieut. H. W. Medlicott, Flying Corps.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

BIBHUTI'S VISITS TO CANTONMENTS.

REVOLVERS STOLEN FROM BENARES ARMOURY.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 16.

When the Tribunal reassembled after lunch, Babu Hari Mohan continued the cross-examination of Bibhuti, approver, who said:—"During our excursions we once walked to Chakia and delivered seditious lectures. These excursions were not modelled on those occasionally made by Hindu College students. We openly preached the turning out of Europeans so as to improve our condition. Rashbehari stayed in a garden at Rathtola. It had a tank inside but no house. Misripokhra house, at which Rashbehari explained to us how to put together and use bombs and fire revolvers, is on the public road. Baburam was introduced to me by Rashbehari, but my name was not given to him. I wrote a letter to Mannilal informing him of house-searches in Benares, but I did not sign it. Mannilal never asked me my name before he joined the club, although I knew him. The article that I sent to the "Patrika" was not in my natural handwriting. I did not bandage Rashbehari's wounds when he was bleeding after explosion nor did I wash off blood marks.

Harimohan Roy had not finished the cross-examination of the witness, when the Court rose for the day.

RAO SAHEB OF KHARWA TO BE DISCHARGED.

It is reported that Rao Gopal Singh of Kharwa (Ajmer), who is one of the accused in the Benares conspiracy case, will be discharged to-morrow under orders of the Government of India. The Rao Sahib, whose present age is 42 years, belongs to the Rathore Clan of Jodhpur and Kishnagarh ruling families. One of his ancestors, Rao Sakat Singh, was an influential officer in the court of Akbar and had actually saved him from drowning on one occasion. He is a first class Tazini Istamradar of Ajmer, (Mewar), a British possession in Rajputana. He was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer, and came in possession of his Estate in 1899. He is a prominent member of the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and was given the title of "Dharma Bhushan" by that institution. On one occasion he joined a deputation of Mahamandal when it waited on Lord Minto. He had offered his services at the time of the Transvaal and China wars and also when the present war began. His son, Kumar Ganpat Singh (20 years), was also educated at Mayo College and after finishing his course joined the Government Colllege, Ajmer, for higher education. He also had offered his services during the present war to go to the front with Sir Partap Singh, but as there were no vacancies his services were not availed of. Rao Gopal Singh has married the sister of the present Raja of Shiogarh and his forefathers had rendered valuable services to Government during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The Rao Saheb is already undergoing a term of simple imprisonment for two years in Ajmere for leaving without permission the place where he was interned under the Defence of Indian Act. His State has been taken over for management by Government and a fixed allowance is alloted to his Rani and his son.

BENARES, Nov. 17.

The special tribunal resumed the hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case today.

Mr. Harimohan Roy continued the cross-examination of Bibhuti Bhushan approver. He said:—"I think I told the Magistrate that an explosion occurred in the month of September but I cannot definitely say whether it was before or after Dewali. My statement to the Magistrate might be a slip of the tongue. No police official supplied me the dates on which medicines were purchased from the Durga Medical Hall nor have I changed my statement in view of any such information.

Mr. Alston at this stage said that the prosecution have fixed the date as the 18th November.

Witness continued:—The accused Jitendra was my class-fellow and he used to come to my house to do mathematics but we actually talked of the work of the association. The meeting at which the plan for a rising was disclosed, was held about the middle of January. I was not given any names. When I was asked to see the troops in Benares it was only by accident that I met Havildar Jaleshwarsingh (who is a military accused). We first talked about the war and found them sympathetic. We talked to them about the rising. We used to meet the sepoys at the Maidan. We were asked to seduce the troops of the Maharaja of Benares when we went to Ramnagar during the Vidyasa fair. I cannot exactly say how long after I went to Dinapore but it was the 21st February. The first man I met there was Khukashingh. I was disguised as a Rajput but talked in usual Hindi. Sukhasingh and Katarsingh arrived at Benares from the Punjab before I went to Dinapore. I was to announce the revolution at Dinapore and not at Benares even on the previous evening because Dinapore is so far off. Rashbehari never lived in disguise in Benares but sometimes shaved his beard and sometimes kept it. I do not know the name of the Afghan dafadar who had come to Benares with Pingley to take the bombs. Sachinan on his return from Calcutta lived in a separate house engaged by me because he was afraid of being arrested in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

Continuing witness said:—I had heard Bankim's name before meeting him at Rashbehari's, in August or September 1914, but I was not acquainted with him. I never saw him again after that. He took only 50 leaflets for distribution at Bankipore. Bankim left Benares the same night. I know Bankim's handwriting only through a cover addressed to Sachindra. I stopped at Bankipore on my way back from Calcutta but could not find the whereabouts of Bankim at Prof. Jadunath Sarkar's house."

Mr. Narendranath Roy cross examined Bibhuti on behalf of the eight accused who were given counsel by the Government.

Bibhuti said:—I know the accused Surendranath Mukerjee since he was a student of the Bengalitola School. After Surendra's arrest at Moghalsari I learnt from Rashbehari that the revolvers Surendra had at the time of his arrest, were stolen from the armoury of the Maharaja of Benares. One of the two he threw in a pond but I do not know if any attempts were made to recover it. I did not enquire if he had any ammunition with him at that time. I told the Magistrate about Surendra's arrest only when he questioned me about it. I met Daramsingh within a month of the date fixed for the revolution. Twice I saw him with Rashbehari at Rajghat. When we interviewed the troops we sometimes put on caps and sometimes turbans. I do not know of any rule prohibiting outsiders to visit soldiers in cantonments. I was fortunately never questioned.

A SYMPATHETIC SEPOY.

In February I talked to Jelashwar Singh and some other sepoys who were with him. During the conversation I found Jaleshwar sympathetic and told him of the date fixed for the rising. He said he would help me. I met Dillasingh four or five days after my conversation with Jaleshwar at Dalkimandi. There were other men also with him. I spoke to him about the revolution and on the same day at Dinapore I met Khukasingh first time. He told me his name but I did not tell mine to him. At this meeting I informed him about the date of the rising. He did not tell me that he could not help us with men. I did not mention before the Magistrate my meeting with Dharamsingh and Jadnathsingh because I was not questioned about this. I met the accused Lachiminarain with Rashbehari at Misripokhra house. I have never seen the accused Ganeshlal Khasta nor can I identify him. I first met Pratapsingh in company of Rashbehari at Misripokhra. Rashbehari told me that Pratap was the son of Kesrisingh. I saw him for the last time when he returned from Calcutta. Rashbehari wrote many times to Pratap at the Jeypur address. Usually he did not write down the addresses of our co-conspirators but at once committed them to memory. The accused Annoda was a teacher in the Adarsha Vidyaraya. I do not know if Annada has landed property in Bengal. He was not a member of the managing committee of Y.M.A. I think Annada was a member of the inner circle because I saw him making fireworks at Kalipuja. Rashbehari supplied funds after the formation of Sachindra's party.

At this stage the Court adjourned till Saturday next on account of the Mohorrum.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BAIL REFUSED.

(News Bureau.)

COIMBATORE, Nov. 17.

A motion for bail on behalf of Rungaswami committed to the Sessions in the Coonoor abduction case, was made before the District Judge this morning.

The court after hearing arguments reserved orders. The case is posted to the 10th January 1916.

LATER.

Mr. Waller, District and Sessions Judge, has refused bail to Rungaswamy.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS' PLEA FOR UNITY.

GERMANY'S VICTORY THE DEATH OF LIBERTY.

The "Vetchernee Vremya" publishes the text of an appeal by the Russian Socialist leaders, addressed to the proletariat, the peasantry, and all wage-earners, to refrain from conduct calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the foe, and to co-operate to the fullest extent possible in the task of national defence in the hour of supreme peril.

The appeal declares that all Socialists are united in the belief that the defeat of Russia in the struggle with Germany would be tantamount to her defeat in the struggle for liberty. The principal sufferers would be the proletariat, as was demonstrated by the experience of the Franco-Prussian War. The Germans, if victorious, would exact an enormous indemnity, besides territorial surrenders and a one-sided commercial treaty virtually converting Russia into a German colony. In the West a German triumph would imply the downfall of democratic institutions and the perpetuation of reactionary principles. Indifference in this crisis is equivalent to political suicide, and therefore it is the most important and most vital interest of the proletariat and the peasantry to demand their active participation in the defence of Russia.

Kalpatru Ghosh, an ex-accused in the Madaripur Conspiracy Case and alleged to be wanted in connection with the Krishnagar Dacoity Case, was arrested on Monday in the house of a woman at Bhowanipur. A six-chambered revolver said to have been purchased from a European firm by a European, named Causely, who is already undergoing imprisonment, was found in a trunk of the accused. He is reported to have made a statement.

ALLIES' DIPLOMACY IN BULGARIA.

RUSSIA'S LEADING PART.

A RECORD OF THIRTEEN MONTHS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

A statement of high importance was issued by the Russian Government on October 7 on the subject of the negotiations between the Allies and Bulgaria from the very beginning of the war. After an introduction explaining that the aim of Russian diplomacy in the Balkans since the beginning of the war has been the re-establishment of the Balkan block, the statement proceeds as follows:—

As far back as August, 1914, the Imperial Government declared to the Bulgarian Cabinet that a faithful and honest approximation of its policy with the actions of Russia would yield for Bulgaria tangible advantages, while the creation by Bulgaria of trouble in Macedonia and all actions directed against Serbia would be considered by us an open act of hostility to Russia. At the same time the attention of the Serbian Government was suitably drawn to the need of making certain sacrifices for the attainment of the main common aim—victory over the enemy.

These preliminary steps of Russian diplomacy, whose leading role in the Balkan question was recognised by all the Allies, were soon followed by a joint *demarche* of the Powers of the Triple Entente. On August 29, 1914, the Ministers of the Allied Governments handed a Note to M. Pashitch (the Serbian Premier) expressing the assurance that Serbia, in case Bulgaria rendered her armed assistance against Turkey, might agree after the attainment of victory to make territorial concessions is return for compensation elsewhere. To this Note the Serbian Government replied on September 1 by giving her consent to the cession, on the condition named, of a portion of her territory in return for an extension of her frontiers at the expense of Austria-Hungary.

AFTER TURKEY CAME IN.

About the middle of November, after the intervention of Turkey in the war, the Triple Entente submitted definite proposals to Bulgaria; Bulgaria was offered territorial increases in return for her coming out against Turkey. But Bulgaria declined and declared that she wanted to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality, and as to the future she wanted to do so even more, and she would not even in this respect bind herself by more definite pledges, for which too the Allies were offering her territorial acquisitions.

Such conduct of the Sofia Cabinet in conjunction with the urgent need to come to the assistance of Serbia compelled the Powers of the Entente about the middle of November, 1914, to declare to the Government of M. Radoslavoff, that they had guaranteed the ally of Serbia Greece, against an attack by Bulgaria, and they gave the latter the promise of equitable territorial increase in Macedonia and Thrace up to the Enos-Midia line in return for her real neutrality.

SERBIA AFTER HER VICTORY.

The brilliant victory of Serbia over Austria somewhat weakened the hope that Serbia might be induced to make immediate territorial sacrifices. Nevertheless the Imperial Government continued in complete accord with the Allies its efforts to re-establish the Balkan block.

In January, 1915, the Powers carefully considered a new Russian scheme, based on the following principles:—(1) The transference to Bulgaria for her joining the Allies of the so-called undisputed territory in Macedonia; (2) compensation to Serbia by certain Austrian territories and wide access to the Adriatic. The demarches projected at Sofia and Nish had, however, to be deferred, partly in view of the unfavourable state of mind in Serbia, but chiefly in consequence of the then unmistakably firm resolve of the Bulgarian Government not to abandon its attitude of expectation. But this resolve of M. Radoslavoff's Cabinet did not prevent it from permitting the equipment at the expense of the Austrian Government of bands in Macedonia, in consequence of which we were compelled in March to utter a warning which left to the Sofia Cabinet all responsibility for the consequences of the band movement.

DECISIVE OFFERS.

The adhesion of Italy, which created new political conditions, rendered necessary fresh conversations between the Entente Powers, with a view to the determination of the mode of co-operation with her. After the successful termination of these conversations it was considered timely to enter into decisive conversations with the Bulgarian Government, and on May 29 the Ministers of the Entente made a declaration to M. Radoslavoff, the substance of which was as follows:—If Bulgaria came out against Turkey with all her forces the Allies (1) agreed to the immediate annexation to Bulgaria of Thrace up to the Enos-Midia line; (2) guaranteed to Bulgaria at the end of the war the part of Macedonia limited by the line Egri-Palanka-Sopot-Ochrida, and including the cities of Egri-Palanka, Kuprulu, Ochrida, and Monastir on the condition that Bulgaria did not enter into possession of this territory till peace had been concluded; and (3) promised Bulgaria pecuniary assistance.

SEVEN WEEKS OF CONSULTATION.

To this communication the Bulgarian Government replied on June 15 by a request to explain to it certain points in the Note. This request was then the subject of deliberations among the Powers and between the Powers and Serbia. In a Note dated August 5, 1915, the Allied Governments gave the Sofia Cabinet the desired explanations. By this Note the Powers guaranteed to Bulgaria the undisputed zone according to the map of the Treaty of 1912, and pledged themselves not to give to Serbia after the war any territorial increases except on that condition. In case Bulgaria were to accept these offers, she had to determine the time of her action against Turkey and the forces with which she would proceed to carry it out. Otherwise the offers of the Allies would be null and void.

In consequence of the desire expressed by the Serbian Government, the Allies made a new communication on August 16 defining in a more precise way the promised compensations, and pointed out that the frontier line of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912 was not subject to alterations.

On September 1 the Serbian Government replied by expressing its readiness to make the required sacrifice and to agree in principle on the suggested execution of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912.

THE FINAL DECLARATION.

Clearly recognising the danger of further delays and the necessity of inducing Bulgaria to proclaim immediately her intentions, the Allies deemed it their duty to make to M. Radoslavoff on September 14 the following declaration:—"The four Powers are prepared to guarantee to Bulgaria the cession immediately on the termination of the war of the portion of Macedonia along the line of 1912. This guarantee is conditioned by the promise, on the part of Bulgaria, to conclude in the near future a military convention with the Allied Powers on the subject of our action against Turkey. If no reply in the foregoing sense is given within a short time the offer contained in the present Note will be regarded as null and void." To this declaration no reply was vouchsafed by the Bulgarian Government, but on September 23, at 7 a.m., a general mobilisation was ordered.

AERIAL DEFENCE OF LONDON

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S PLANS.

A well-informed correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—Some misconception still exists with reference to the menace which Zeppelins offer to London. In the first place, like practically all the cities of the world, London is an open place; it has been defended in the past by conventions based on the ordinary dictates of humanity, as are all the biggest towns of the United States to-day. In that respect it differs from Paris. In the second place, no provision was made during peace to protect London from aerial attack. It was as much as the expert advisers of the country could do to get anything approaching adequate funds for the absolutely essential services; the Board of Admiralty on one occasion, it will be recalled, had to resign to save our supremacy. Sufficient money, after making provision for the essential needs of the Navy, was not available from the grants made by the House of Commons for the air service or for anti-aircraft defences, or for several other purposes.

When war occurred both the naval and military air services were little more than skeletons, badly equipped and inadequately manned. No provision of any description had been made to protect London from air raids.

The course of events on the Continent suddenly placed upon the authorities the responsibility to expand rapidly both arms of the service, and at the same time to adopt measures for the protection of London. The latter presented new and intricate problems, because nothing was known as to the exact conditions under which an attack might be made. Working in these two directions, much progress in a comparatively short time was made at a moment when every department of the State put forward clamant demands on the armament firms. Experience has shown that the measures taken were not adequate. For the defects, due to many causes—some of them unpreventable—Admiral Sir Percy Scott is not in any way responsible.

NEW PROBLEMS.

In conversation, an officer in a position to speak with knowledge remarked: "Really, anyone would think that it was only necessary to get a few pea-shooters and the whole business was settled. Why, the defence of London brings those responsible up against a series of problems to which no one in any country has given any thought before. Paris, a defended city, and behind the trenches of the Allied armies with thousands of guns, is quite another proposition.

"Everyone knows what Sir Percy Scott's record is. He is not tied up with red tape. Either he will get what he wants or he will walk out. Who would blame him? He has made a reputation which is world-wide. Why should he wreck it in undertaking a thankless and extremely difficult task unless he is able to ensure that his plans will be carried out? I don't suggest that he will not get what he needs and that promptly, because I cannot imagine Mr. Balfour failing to recognise the emergency. Mr. Balfour is a statesman of wide experience. So I have no anxiety.

"Sir Percy Scott has not let the grass grow under his feet. He has elaborate plans in course of development, as the enemy will learn in due course."

OUR INDIAN HEROES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What are we doing for our Indian heroes in Bombay? Subedar Mir Dast, V.C., the hero of the first German gas attack at Ypres, is in our midst at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. He is on his way home. We know what reception is given to the V.C. heroes in England. Should Bombay allow these great and game soldiers of India to pass unnoticed from our midst?—Yours, etc.,

WAKE-UP.

Bombay, Nov. 17th.

"WHY GERMANY WANTED WAR."

OUTSPOKEN GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

From out of the mass of Socialist pamphlets published recently in Germany and promptly confiscated by the German Government (says the "Manchester Guardian") the French Socialist paper "L'Humanité" chooses one for particular discussion, but unfortunately does not give any hint of the people who were at the back of it. L'Humanité" no doubt thought it wise, in the interests of the authors, that no hint should be given.

It is easy to understand why the pamphlet was confiscated when it is seen that the subtitle is: "Why Germany wanted war," And in the last chapter which is headed "Mistaken calculations," the following denunciations are to be found:—

The responsibility of having started this world-war is weighing heavily on German politics, although we know that the Government can make "extenuating circumstances" speak in its favour; but it has been deceived in its calculations. For there is every right to believe that Germany would have acted differently, that she would have restrained Austria from her attack on Serbia, or that she would not have stopped the solution of the conflict by mediation between the Powers, if she had known what turn the war would take.

There is no doubt that both statesmen and military chiefs calculated as follows—The war would resolve itself into a struggle between the Central Powers and France Russia, Serbia and Belgium. They did not know exactly what Italy would do; she would need several months to concentrate her army on her eastern frontier, and then the united armies would march against Russia and force a peace upon her. Thus a gay little war of six months' duration, at the most a year. The reward would be the elimination of France from the front rank of the Great Powers and an entente with Russia for a common imperialistic policy, an alliance of the three Emperors to dominate the world.

"NO GAY WAR" WITH BRITAIN.

The one necessary condition was the neutrality of England. And, indeed, what more could be expected from the "shopkeeper" spirit of the English than that they would remain neutral and benefit by the paralysis of German and French industries during the war? After the war England could easily come to an agreement with the conqueror about the dividing up of the world:—

But these calculatians had one weak spot. The most solemn assurance on Germany's part that she would evacuate Belgium and leave France intact after the war could not make the world forget that a victorious Germany would be strong enough to establish a footing on the coast of the Channel that would be a menace to England, who would have to maintain a powerful army, together with her gigahtic fleet in order to ensure herself against German attacks.

That, says the pamphlet, decided matters and wrecked all German calculations, and the invasion of Belgium brought England into the war by force. The pamphlet then proceeds to denounce all diplomacy as lying and treacherous, especially that which talks of guaranteeing neutrality and protecting small nations: "but," it proceeds, "we can believe in the logic of geography and history. It was this that compels England not to tolerate any strong Power on the Channel it is this, too, which makes the maintenance of Belgium's neutrality such a vital matter for England."

The consequences of these false calculations on the part of the German Government are that it has not been at all a gay little war, finishing up at the end of a few months with a triumphal procession through the Brandenburg Gate.

First, the intervention of England constituted the end of all sea communication, and consequently immensely to the advantage of England. Secondly, it brought along the English army, which has been steadily growing better and greater, to the help and defence of France. Thirdly, it facilitates the continuation of the war for Germany's adversaries, by putting at their disposal the inexhaustible riches of England. Fourthly, it also brought in its train the intervention of Italy and Japan.

TILL WHEN?

In the face of this situation, the pamphlet goes on, the strong military superiority of Germany and Austria cannot effect a rapid decision, and their brilliant feats of arms do not change the terrible fact of the matter in the slightest; so much so that to-day after a year of horrifying slaughter there is only one chance of settling the war, and that is the bleeding to death of the two combatant parties:—

In all the countries at war the people are told to "hold on." We ask, "Hold on to what end?" Till all means have been exhausted? Till all the nations have shed their last drop of blood? Till Europe has been annihilated?

The German formula is, Hold on until a peace is ensured such as will prevent our enemies ever threatening us with war again. But that means overwhelming not only France but England also and striking Russia to the very heart. Such a victory is impossible, even if the war lasts three years longer, and if Germany sacrifices not merely half a million dead and a far greater number of wounded, as she did during the first year of the war, but treble these numbers.

Ensure peace! An admirable plan! But one that will never be fulfilled by annextion and violence. The danger of war will never disappear as long as capitalism exists.

And with a panegyric on Socialism the pamphlet ends.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

It has been finally settled that the Krishnagar Dacoity Case will be tried at Krishnagara by a special tribunal. The names of judges forming the tribunal, have not yet been published.

The Special Provincial Educational Conference to be held at Lucknow on December 5th will have before it a resolution on the high percentage of failures in the University Examinations.

The Lord Bishop of Madras delivered a lecture on Tuesday at Secunderabad on "India and War" to a crowded audience. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. F. Pinhey presided on the occasion.

Mian Musharraf Shah and Mian Firemz Shah Kakkhel, of Peshawar, whose father the late Khan Bahadur Mian Rahim Shah, C.I.E., rendered good service to the frontier administration, notably during the Chitral expedition of 1895 and the disturbances of 1897-98, have offered to give Rs. 6,000, towards the purchse of a motor ambulance for use in France. The contribution has been accepted by the War Office.

In connection with the recent order by the Bihar Government preventing free beating of drums and playing of instrumental music at night, a number of leading Hindus and Moslems of Bankipore waited upon the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga to explain to him that there should be no objection to beating of drums and instrumental music in private houses even if they be near the public roads. There was a long discussion and the Maharaja Bahadur will consider the matter.

In Bankipore and Patna formerly elephants were allowed to be led in Mohorum processions but as one man was crushed to death by an elephant last year in a Mohorum procession the police stopped the use of elephants in the Mohorum processions this year. A Moslem deputation waited upon the District Magistrate and has received permission to use elephants in the Mohorum procession under certain restrictions.

A FAMOUS HAKIM.

The Mahomedan public will be interested to learn of the arrival in Bombay of the well-known Hakim Mahomed Zafar Khan of Delhi. He is a son of the late Hazikul Mulk Hakim Abdul Majid Khan, the founder of the Madrasai Tibbiya or Unani Medical College at Delhi, and a nephew of the present Hazikul Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan. Hakim Zafar Khan has worked under his father and uncle and has built up a large practice. He has treated a number of cases given up by eminent doctors and Hakims and has succeeded in restoring them to perfect health. He holds high Sanads. True to the traditions of his family, he gives medical advice to the poor and needy free of any charge. It is rare that the people of Bombay are able to consult such a distinguished exponent of the Unani Medical Science. The Hakim Sahib has taken up his residence in Ghattay Building, adjacent to Nawab's Mosque in Bhendi Bazar, (Parel Road), and can be seen at all hours. He can also visit patients. He will return to Delhi after a short stay in this city.

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM.

THE HYPEN TEST.

The President's speech at Washington, declaring that an acid test for patriotism was needed in American politics, is universally applauded by the American Press, says the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The time has arrived, he indicated, when the country desired to know who is for America first, last, and all the time, and who belonged to the German-American and other classes of hyphenated citizens whose hearts are abroad. The number of the latter, he believed, was grossly exaggerated. The time had arrived when they must stand forth distinct and segregated from the great mass of their foreign-born fellow citizens who do not overlook the American ideal.

The President gave a warning that he purposed to administer discipline to these hyphenated American through directing public opinion against them. It is understood that President Wilson's speech, "America first; no hyphen," contains the keynote of the next Presidential campaign.

SHIPPING WASTE.

AND ANOTHER EXPLOIT OF THE BRITISH CENSOR.

Some revelations of Admiralty waste are made in the "Syren and Shipping." That paper says:—

"The whole history of the war so far as the transport service is concerned is a wicked story of ignorance, ineptitude, and colossal waste. Costly and useful ships were used for months as prison ships. . . . Super-ships like the Aquitania were employed on scouting missions, their magnificent passenger equipment gutted. Ships were allowed to load cargo or to book a full passanger list and owners were then informed that the Admiralty required these boats.

A case is given of a 7,000 ton boat booked up with 200 passengers and then sent in ballast to the west coast of South America when coal freights to the River Plate were 40 per cent.

"Syren and Shipping" then gives an exploit of the Censor. The paper submitted to the Admiralty a paragraph about the alleged sinking of a submarine by the Cottingham. "The copy came back with the statement *deleted* that we had awarded £500 to the master of the Thordis, the first British merchant vessel to sink an enemy submarine." This deletion took place despite the fact that the statement had appeared in every paper in the country and had been commented on by the German press.

SIR ALI IMAM.

THE VICEROY'S TRIBUTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The following is the full text of the speech His Excellency the Viceroy made in proposing the toast of Sir Ali Imam at the farewell dinner at Viceregal Lodge:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I think all of us here to-night are personal friends of Sir Ali Imam and you will not only forgive but approve if I say a few words of farewell to him, as I am afraid this is almost the last occasion when I shall have the pleasure of receiving him as my guest; and many of you, I daresay, will have few opportunities of meeting him in future. There are now only two left of the members of the Council who were in office on or about the time when I assumed the Viceroyalty and of them I think Sir Ali Imam beat Sir William Clark by a short head. One by one they have left me and though others full of vigour, resources and wisdom have taken their places, I confess that it makes me feel rather old to find myself alone with Sir William Clark as the relic of my original Council. Though I do not wish to impute to Sir William Clark the same charge of senility and doubt whether he will share with me that sense of hoary antiquity. But to return to Sir Ali Imam, I want to remind you that in his case the acceptance of the responsibility of office, however honourable his appointment, has involved no small sacrifice. I have never been a successful barrister myself, however much I tried, I do not think I could become one. But I do think that it requires some courage to surrender the emoluments of so lucrative a position in order to undertake the onerous duties of a high official and these considerations attain far greater weight when one has, as has Sir Ali Imam, the career of four or five fine young fellows, his sons, to think of and the provision of the very best possible education for them. Sir Ali Imam is, to my personal knowledge, a devoted father and from all I can hear of them from my old school Harrow, his sons are worthy of him. But he made the sacrifice I have indicated and I for one am most grateful to him. To me personally he has constantly given the most helpful advice and I think our colleagues will all bear witness to the great assistance he has rendered to the Council over many difficult and knotty problems. And remember that we have been passing through no ordinary times. The stress of war has brought anxieties in its train to which our predecessors were strangers and through them all it has been to us of the utmost benefit to know from a distinguished Indian at first hand how the varying aspects of our different problems would strike the mind of various sections of the educated India.

'AN ASSET OF THE UTMOST VALUE.

"As a member of my Council, I repeat, the presence of Sir Ali Imam has been an asset of the utmost value and it was a source of unmitigated satisfaction to me the other day to pay him the greatest possible compliment at my disposal by appointing him Vice-President of my Council in succession to Sir Harcourt Butler. His tenure of office has coincided with a great deal of difficult and important work in his own particular Department and our war legislation has attained a volume of quite respectable dimensions. Many questions of great technicality and difficulty have had to be solved and it is not only the actual legislation that has been placed upon the Statute Book but a tremendous variety of problems in which the other departments of the Government of India have found themselves involved that have required the help and guidance of the Legislative Department under the auspices of Sir Ali Imam for their solution.

"There is one aspect of his career upon which I can imagine that Sir Ali Imam will always congratulate himself. He is not only an imperial patriot and an Indian patriot but he is also a Bihari patriot, and I believe that it will always be a source of immense pleasure to him to think that he was a member of that Government which had a hand in the raising of his province to the dignity of a separate entity.

"I understand that he is now going to England to see his boys and then coming back to his old profession in Bihar. I am sure that you will all join me in wishing him a very pleasant voyage, a very happy reunion with his sons, and hereafter a happy and successful career in that profession of which he is so distinguished an ornament.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in the toast of the health of my friend and colleague Sir Ali Imam."

ANOTHER LEAVE-TAKING.

His Excellency then proposed the toast of the Consul-General of Russia:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, before we break up, there is one other toast that I wish to propose in honour of a guest who will also be leaving us shortly. I refer to M Nabokoff, Consul-General for Russia in India. I have known the time when the Russian Consul-General in India was looked upon with suspicion by the Government of India and by the Foreign Office at Home. Happily, those days are now over and we welcome in our midst the representative of that great nation with whom Great Britain is happily in alliance at the present time. I am sure that I only echo the feelings of all here when I say with what intense admiration we have watched the heroic struggle and splendid bravery of the gallant Russian troops on the eastern frontier and how we rejoice at the recent Russian successes which mark the turn of the tide. I have known M. Nabokoff for many years and I only state the truth when I say that by his friendliness and invariable amiability he has achieved for himself an unique position in India which may well be the envy of his colleagues. He is shortly going to the Embassy in London where many of us may hope to meet him again. He will be greatly missed in India but he will carry away with him the good wishes of us all.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I propose the health of M. Nabokoff."

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF BIHAR.

SIR CHARLES BAILEY ON SCHEMES OF IMPROVEMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANKIPUR, Nov. 17.

Sir Charles Bailey, the retiring Lieut.-Governor of Bihar in opening the Free Educational Institution at Bankipore said:—

"We can look forward with full confidence to a near future in which our Province will be equipped with its own University, with adequate colleges and with good and sufficient schools of all grades."

Referring to the objection to heavy expenditure for school buildings, Sir Charles said: "I doubt whether this objection is very seriously held, but if it is, I can only say that I for one cannot share it. It might be true if the end in view were merely instruction, but this has never been, and I hope will never be, the case. Our aim should be to educate, that is, to train the mind, not merely to instruct the memory. Instruction should no doubt be imparted anywhere after a fashion. To education, decent, not luxurious, surroundings, and proper dwelling accommodation are absolutely necessary. Without them you have overcrowding and dirt and a want of individual care, which are fatal to education. Also, you have no opportunities for bringing boys together in a body and of thus creating that corporate feeling which is the best possible foundation for the larger patriotism which can alone render them good and worthy citizens of the empire."

Referring to the educational progress in Bihar, his Honor said: "In the Education Department not only Government, but everyone of our 38 millions of people, is either actively or prospectively interested. The Local Government took the Education Department over more than three and a half years ago and it was immediately borne in upon us that if Bihar was to attain an epoch, its dignity as a separate province worthy of the gracious Monarch to whose command it owed its existence, our educational machinery required to be overhauled and expanded."

The Director of Public Instruction announced that the Government was considering a scheme to improve the Bihar School of Engineering.

The Lieutenant-Governor after hearing the Director's report said that the progress was noteworthy, though much remained to be done. His Honour thanked the Government for its grants.

PATNA UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

LATER.

In opening some educational institutions yesterday, the Director of Public Instruction, referring to the Patna University Scheme said that it was far advanced and it would be shortly submitted to the Secretary of State. Referring to colleges for girls, he said that in 1912 there were no Government High Schools in Behar, but there were now two. College classes had been opened in Cuttack for girls and similar classes will be opened next year in Bankipore. He hoped that women's colleges would be opened in Cuttack and Bankipore. The Government would henceforward employ only Provincial or Indian Educational Service Headmasters in boys' High Schools, which numbered ninety-five.

ALLEGED POLICE RIOT.

RETRIAL ORDERED ON REVISION PETITION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Justice Kumaraswami Sastri disposed of a criminal revision petition yesterday from the Madura district in a case of rioting which disclosed particulars of an alleged police riot. The case was brought by one constable against twelve persons, eleven of whom were constables. It is alleged that all the twelve accused held a meeting for the distribution of blackmail, which the constables got from the market and gambling house. They framed two charges against the complainant and fined him Rs. 5. The complainant refused to pay the fine. On this four of the accused went to the complainant's house and demanded from his wife a petition which the complainant wrote to the Superintendent of Police and kept in the house that the complainant was threatened that he would be beaten. The complainant's wife refused to give it to them. They dragged her outside the house and entered the house and searched for the petition. The complainant having turned up in the meantime, a quarrel ensued. On these allegations the accused were charged for rioting and insult and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate convicted all but the 10th accused and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in defaut to suffer one month's simple imprisonment.

His Lordship after hearing the Public Prosecutor set aside the conviction and sentence of all accused, but directed the retrial of the accused Nos. 1 to 6.

The District Magistrate of Howrah was engaged on Tuesday in hearing the case against Arther Oliphant, a European, who was arrested at Colombo on a charge of cheating. The prosecution alleges that Oliphant cheated the Station Superintendent of Howrah in respect of Rs. 250 by giving him a cheque for that amount, which was subsequently dishonoured. Accused, it is alleged, wanted to go to Madras, but as he had no cash with him he gave this cheque to the Station Superintendent, who gave him change, minus the railway fare. The case is proceeding.

DIRECTOR OF STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

MEETING WITH COMMITTEE OF INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

A meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Tuesday at their premises to meet Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, and discuss with him questions relating to statistics and crop forecasts.

The following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha (Chairman), the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, C.I.E. (Vice-Chairman), the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, Mr. Lakhmichand Manekchand Khokhani, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. S. B. Billimoria, Mr. Chuturbhuj Shivji, Mr. Gopalji Walji Sunderji, Mr. M. P. Madan, Mr. Motilal Vallabhji and Mr. Jagannathji.

Mr. Wacha welcomed Mr. Shirras on this his first visit to the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. Mr. Shirras in reply said he was glad to meet the Committee of the Chamber and expressed sympathy with the Chairman and the Chamber on the death of their distinguished colleague, Sir P. M. Mehta whom to know was to admire and to respect him.

Mr. Wacha expressed his thanks for Mr. Shirras's sympathy.

DIFFERENT UNITS.

Mr. Wacha drew the attention of Mr. Shirras to the different units used in the different statistical returns by the Imperial and Provincial Governments. As an instance he pointed out that tobacco was given in pounds in the sea-borne trade returns and in maunds in the island trade returns.

Mr. Shirras explained the reasons for this in detail and said that the chief thing to be considered with reference to this question was that unit was required by the merchants themselves. He promised to consider the question with the committee if they would take up the question in regard to the units for any specific articles.

CLASSIFICATION OF COTTON.

Secondly, with regard to the cotton crop forecast the Committee discussed certain questions such as the classification of cotton according to trade requirements. Mr. Shirras referred the Committee to his classification which was adopted by the Cotton Trades Association the previous day. The Committee approved strongly the classification.

PUBLICATION OF WHEAT FORECASTS.

With regard to the question of the dates of publication of wheat forecasts, the Committee suggested that the dates should be somewhat later than at present in order that the forecast might be more comprehensive on the date of publication. For example, a slightly later date for the first forecast would result in the inclusion of sowings of all the principal tracts. The Committee suggested that the forecast should be published on 20th January, 15th April and 1st July respectively.

Mr. Shirras in reply observed that this was a question that was engaging the attention of the Government and that the suggestion of the Committee would receive the fullest consideration possible.

Several members of the Committee urged the necessity of getting a clearer report from the Native States specially with regard to cotton crops. Mr. Shirras said he would look into the question.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF STATISTICS.

Lastly, Mr. Wacha drew the attention of the Director of Statistics to the movements of the internationalisation of statistics and asked if the Government were taking any part in this movement.

Mr. Shirras said the present time was hardly opportune for taking any such step and it was not possible to introduce the nomenclature of an international committee as it would not be always useful here to those who use the statistics, specially to the mercantile community. He also pointed out that the late Mr. Noel Paton was sent as a delegate to the conference held under the auspices of this movement and as a result one or two changes had also been introduced. Although, as he said, the present time was inopportune he would note the question and look into it further.

The meeting dispersed after the Chairman had thanked Mr. Shirras for his kindness in allowing the Chamber to hold a formal discussion with him on all these questions.

Mr. Findlay Shirras left Bombay by the noon train.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH TUCKER ON FAULTY SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

Commissioner and Mrs. Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army are here on a visit.

Talking of crime in Ceylon, he said:—"You cannot say in Ceylon famine is the cause of crime and, as I said last time I was here, unnecessary crime due to the faulty system of dealing with the criminal is deplorable indeed. We (the Salvation Army) have now 7,000 of the worst criminals in India committed to our charge. In that country the police take a delight in picking out the very worst and sending them to us and with one or two exceptions we have not a policeman on any of our settlements. Moreover, with the exception of the first two or three months these settlements are as a rule crime-free. Thus in India communities of habitual criminals have been transformed into crime-free and into lawabiding citizens in a few months. Of course, it costs a little money at first but it can be done.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER SUNDER SINGH'S EVIDENCE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, yesterday, in tendering evidence, approver Sunder Singh, ex-sowar of the Patiala State, spoke of his having become 'Tat Khalsa' some years ago and met a number of Tat Khalsa including Achar Singh of Lotbadi State, approver in the previous case, and Randhir Singh, son of Natha Singh, Judge of the Nabha State. Witness was connected with the girls' school as president of its managing committee. Kala Singh was a prominent helper and Achar Singh, treasurer. He attended the Sikh Conference held at Jullundur, when Har Chand of Lyallpur inveighed against Government for the Rikhabganj-Gurdwara affair, though the Conference did not pass a formal resolution moved by him.

Witness went on to speak of a visit he and his companions paid to Chankaur Sahib near Rupar. Randhir Singh told witness and Karam Singh that a secret committee had been held in Ludhiana district at which it was decided that if the Government pulled down Rikhabganj Gurdwara, Sikhs should sacrifice their lives and not let the wall be pulled down. Randhir Singh added that two Sikhs, who were returned emigrants, had been to him for help in bringing about the revolution.

CONSPIRATORS' SECRET MEETING.

A considerable portion of Sunder Singh's evidence afforded corroboration of the deposition of Achar Singh in the previous case, detailing the consultation held at Achar Singh's Gurdwara discussion about the preparation of cartridges and gunpowder and arrangements thereof, including the purchase of ingredients of bomb and bombshells, and visits that return emigrants paid to him at his village, which they wanted to make into one of their residences, Lotbadi having been made unsafe on account of the activity of the policemen of that neighbourhood. Witness gave an account of the gathering of conspirators at Gujarwal, where he and others went from Patiala. A secret meeting of selected persons was held, at which Randhir Singh said it was time to go out into the fields and not sit at home. Two men were to be sent to regiments to prepare them for the mutiny and he appealed for funds to defray their expenses. He remarked that the mutiny was about to take place and they should persuade as many men as possible to join the movement.

SEVEN PERSONS HANGED.

LATER.

The seven men convicted in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, whose sentence the Viceroy did not commute, were hanged in the Lahore Central Jail on Wednesday.

BRITISH SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE BALTIC.

When I referred to the operations of the submarines in the Baltic in a recent issue of "The Times" the number of merchantmen sunk or driven ashore was over a dozen. It has since been increased to about 30, writes the Naval Correspondent of "The Times." The rate at which the steamers are being accounted for, moreover, has advanced from about one a day to two; that is to say, the boats have successfully attacked twice as many vessels during the past week as in the preceding week, which is conclusive testimony to the helplessness of the German trade. But, in addition to the sinking of so many merchant vessels, an official communiqué from Petrograd on October 16 stated that five German transports had been sunk and a sixth forced to run ashore. On Friday October 15, also, the steam ferry Preussen, crossing from Trelleborg to Sassnitz, rammed and sank her escorting torpedo-boat, of the crew of which only five men were saved. This state of paralysis and chaos is the outcome of the efforts of a few boats, whose achievement vies with that which the whole of the German submarine flotilla has never accomplished in a similar space of time, when it has had the whole of the British mercantile marine as its target. The achievement, moreover, has been gained without a descent to those infamous and degrading practices which have marked the German submarines' work.

The report of a spirited little action off the Island of Moen on October 13 between a British submarine and a German flotilla, in which the latter suffered loss, although not yet officially confirmed, is probably true. Submarines have, before this, shown themselves capable of dealing, in favourable circumstances, with destroyers and small cruisers. It cannot be expected that early details will be received from the British Admiralty, because, as Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons on September 30, these boats are acting under the orders of the Russian Admiral, and our own authorities, therefore, feel precluded from publishing information concerning them beyond that which the Russian Government think it expedient to issue to the Press. It may be noted, however, that all the German Wireless can find to say about these matters is that on one occasion a Zeppelin was able to protect a merchantman from a submarine. Further particulars of this occurrence will be awaited with curiosity.

Now that the British submarines have shown what can be done in the direction of interfering with the alleged German control of the Baltic, pressure by this method will probably be increased. That it is attracting attention abroad is shown by several articles appearing in the French newspapers, while the appreciation in Russia of the work of our boats is profound.

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BOMBAY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON ANNUAL REPORT.

Reviewing the annual report of the Bombay Veterinary College for 1914-15, a Resolution of the Bombay Government notes that the record of the College as regards internal administration shows a year of normal development. The number of students attending the college was well maintained and the hostel was fuller than before. The examination results were creditable, the percentage of passss being slightly above that of the previous year. A sufficient number of candidates were forthcoming from Sind to fill the complement of scholarships assigned to that province. Perhaps the most notable feature of the year consisted in the extra duties which were undertaken by the Principal and by other members of the staff in connection with the war. The college authorities helped in the veterinary supervision of animals found unfit for embarkation, some of which by the kindness of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were accommodated in the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital. A large proportion of the students spent their vacation in helping as dressers at the Hospital. Mr. Sowerby then acting as Principal, and the college staff also helped to deal with two serious outbreaks of surra and glanders. Mr. Hewlett himself acted at the close of the year as Embarkation Veterinary Officer in addition to his own duties. The Government acknowledge the value of the assistance thus rendered to the military authorities and commend the efficient working of the college in conditions demanding unusual effort and self-sacrifice from all members of the staff.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK OF RINDERPEST.

The Civil Veterinary Department under Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., had to face a serious and widespread epidemic of rinderpest. The disease appeared in all districts but one of the Presidency proper, Thana, Dharwar and Ahmednagar being the worst affected, and it accounted for 16,560 cases and 6,833 deaths compared with 4,644 cases and 2,103 deaths in the previous year. In meeting these attacks the Department was fortunately not handicapped as in the year before by deficiency in the supply of serum. Altogether 302 outbreaks were visited and 54,223 inoculations or more than four times the previous number were effected by the Veterinary staff. The results were satisfactory. Inoculation was also used with success in an outbreak of haemorrhagic septicaemia at the Northcote Cattle Farm. Deaths from the latter disease increased in the Presidency proper from practically 1,000 to 1,500 in the year, and there was also a greater mortality among bovines from black quarter and anthrax and among horses from glanders and surra. The number of deaths from contagious disease of all kinds consequently shows a marked increase for the year from 3,930 to 9,203. The experiment of forming independent emergency corps, composed by each of the Veterinary Inspectors from men under training in his own division seems likely to provide an effective reserve for times of epidemic and may also serve as a starting point for future developments. The Governor in Council entirely agrees with the Superintendent's opinion that the success of the Department depends largely upon the enterprise of individual workers and upon the success achieved by divisional officers in keeping in touch with local conditions and winning the confidence of local cattle owners. Two dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number up to 52, and the number of patients treated directly or indirectly by these institutions rose from 120,741 to 126,915.

REORGANIZATION IN SIND.

Sind like the Presidency showed a marked increase in the number of deaths from contagious disease, though the difference may be partly accounted for by improved methods of registration. Haemorrhagic septicaemia was the cause of 1,407 deaths, out of a total of 2,560.

As regards the Department generally Government notice with regret that progress has been handicapped both in Sind and the Presidency by recruiting difficulties and that the staff at the end of the year was a good deal below strength. As far as Sind is concerned, the scheme of reorganization to which Government have recently accorded sanction, would be effective, it is hoped, in securing an adequate supply of officers of the right stamp. In the Presidency the proposal put forward by the Director of Agriculture to make the grant of scholarships at the college conditional on the scholars undertaking to serve for five years in the Civil Veterinary Department seems calculated to secure the same end and has the approval of Government.

RUSSIAN IN BRITISH SCHOOLS.

The advisability of introducing the Russian language into their curriculum has often been urged on British educational authorities, but to the Elgin Burgh School Board belongs the credit of taking the first step towards putting the suggestion into actual practice. This Board, recognising the cultural benefits to be derived from the study of Russian literature, and the contingent commercial advantages which are likely to accrue, on the cessation of hostilities to those who have acquired a knowledge of our Ally's language, have wisely decided to start a class in Russian at the evening continuation classes. The success of their experiment, we are told, is already well assured, for many pupils have now been enrolled.

The next session of the United Provinces Co-operative Conference will be held not at Gorakhpur, to which place it was invited, but at Lucknow about the middle of February. The session will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor and will afterwards be presided over by Mr. J. Hope-Simpson, the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies in those Provinces.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

India and National Service.

"The Englishman."—National Service has been accepted as an obligation in other British Dominions, but here, in India, the request of the British community to be made efficient in military service has been treated with scant courtesy. In view of developments at Home, the Government must make up its mind upon a course of action. With Compulsory Service enforced in the British Isles, it is necessary to impose a similar obligation on British subjects in our Overseas Dominions. Otherwise the Dominions would be in danger of receiving too many men who are desirous of escaping a national obligation. The type is an undesirable one. We have known Germans who have emigrated to British Colonies in order to escape Conscription. British Colonies would be better without them. And if there are any Britons to-day who fancy they can escape the obligation of National Service by emigrating the Dominion authorities should be able to offer them the alternative of National Service or exclusion.

Mr. Wacha.

"The Bengalee."—It is understood that Mr. D. E. Wacha will be unanimously elected as representative of the Bombay Corporation in the Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. All other candidates are willing to withdraw. We welcome the news, and we hope that it is well-founded. To Mr. Wacha it would be a belated honour. He ought to have been in the Legislative Council long ago. None has served his country with greater devotion than he. The earnestness of his convictions has sometimes made him somewhat uncompromising; and the absolute candour with which he has always expressed them has, we fear, given offence and created enemies. But he is true as gold; and it is men of that stuff that we need in our Legislative Councils to leaven the official atmosphere which pervades them. Bengal will truly rejoice with Bombay if Mr. Wacha is returned to the Bombay Legislative Council; and we hope he will be returned unopposed. It is an honour to which he is fully entitled.

Lord Hardinge and the Reactionary Press.

"The Leader."—Fortunately there is at the head of Indian affairs in these critical times a calm, clear-sighted and strong-willed statesman to whom India has learnt to look up with supreme confidence, who has refused to succumb to influences of morbid panic. His Excellency's latest act of humanity will very likely arouse strong criticism in the Anglo-Indian press, judging from its past sanguinary utterances, for what it would characterize as misplaced, ill-advised, mischievous or dangerous leniency. And it may be expected to give expression to its chagrin or mortification by showering choice epithets upon Lord Hardinge. The growth of a feeling of hopelessness and helplessness in the country which the writings—we had said the ravings—of some of the organs of the reactionary press produce by insisting upon the adoption of repressive measures at every turn and by the Draconian administration of justice can never be favourable to peaceful development, nor conducive to the strength of the Government. In so far as repressive measures have been adopted, they have proved themselves to be fruitful sources of disorder and discontent. In so far, and wherever they have been kept in check, or not put into operation, or been supplemented by conciliatory action, the results have been happy and encouraging. The lessons of the two methods of administration, one of repression and the other of conciliation, are writ large in the pages of the recent history of India, which the wise can read and the short-sighted overlook at their peril.

Bogus Medical Diploma Bill.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika."—We find Government dubbing all private medical institutions as bogus, and the inevitable result of the Bill, if passed into law would be, to put a premium on quackery and on Homoeopathy. There would be nothing to prevent ever-multiplying Homoepathic Schools and Colleges to grant M.D., M.B., L.M.S., or other titles and much capital will be made by "quacks" of the Bill who will, in season and out of season, say to their clientele that these passed students have been dubbed by Government as bogus, that they were quacks like themselves only hitherto falsely taking cover under a diploma and that now by law, all were equal. We doubt if this phase of the matter has been seriously and pointedly brought to the notice of Government; for it means the creation of chaos, where cosmos was gradually in being.

Anglo-Indian Opposition to Self-Government.

"The Tribune."—The Hon. Mr. M de P. Webb of Karachi had something to say against Mrs. Besant's scheme of self-government for India. But it would appear he put forward his opposition without endeavouring to know what Mrs. Besant was really advocating! After reading her pamphlets he has so far modified his opposition as to concede that Mrs. Besant's proposals are "very reasonable and well worthy of consideration and discussion—after the war is over and our enemies have been destroyed." That is one point gained if Mr. Webb is now of opinion that Mrs. Besant's proposals are "very remarkable." No one in India has ever suggested that the Government should take up these proposals even when the sanguinary conflict is in progress and the prospects of peace are remote. Apart from this, the question arises whether non-official Anglo-Indians should necessarily oppose the grant of self-government to India. Those of them who have settled in our midst must consider that their first duty is to India as the Finance Member lately told the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. But if they do not realise this fact, their opposition can no more affect India than the opposition of the British settlers did either South Africa or Canada. Whether the truth of this will dawn upon the minds of British settlers in India remains to be seen.

THE NAVY AND THE DARDANELLES.

COMING OF THE ENEMY SUBMARINES.

SPLENDID VETERANS OF THE FLEET.

I do not suppose any race except the English would have attempted this expedition to the Dardanelles, and I am quite certain that no other nation would have persisted in it after the many obstacles and set-backs we have encountered from the start, says Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, writing in the "Daily News and Leader." When the Army, inadequate in numbers, appeared on the scene, the curiosity of the Near East was again aroused, but few believed we should succeed. Since the landing this pessimism, tempered with curiosity, has gradually changed to admiration, and it is realised we are determined to "see the show through."

No one will deny that the Army and Navy have faced unprecedented difficulties which have been enough to try the patience of the most iron-hearted leaders. We find ourselves faced by impregnable positions, we are constantly harried night and day by some new move of the enemy, made in perfect concealment, whilst all our moves have to take place under his eyes. His guns annoy our landing-places and our ships. His infantry harasses our lines night and day.

The Navy is responsible for every man, biscuit, and round of ammunition put on shore, and it also has to guard the flanks of the Army. Who would be an Admiral in an expedition like this? His responsibilities are enormous, but he can no more control each individual unit of his fleet than he can control fate. A ship was necessary to protect the right flank of the French army. We share this duty in turn with the French Fleet. On May 13, the Goliath, engaged on this dangerous duty, is torpedoed three times on a dark night, and sinks in three minutes. Steps are immediately taken to ensure that such an occurrence shall not happen again. The right wing of the Army is told it must take care of itself during the night, and ships are withdrawn from this danger-point up the Straits. For a few days our Admirals enjoy a respite. And then the most sinister of all our enemies appears on the scene, one who has it in his power to change the character of the campaign even if he cannot effect the final result.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

The true history of the voyage of the German submarines from England, and their gradual approach to, and final arrival off, the Dardanelles, will make one of the most fascinating stories of the war when it comes to be written. One cannot help admiring the enterprise their commanders have shown and the skill with which they must have organised their depots of oil beforehand. On the other hand I am inclined to think, judging from what our boats have accomplished up the Dardanelles, in the Sea of Marmora, and actually in the harbour of Constantinople, that had English submarines ever had similar opportunities they would have accomplished far more than the German boats have done up to date. What a wonderful chance they have had! One that every submarine commander must dream about, but seldom finds.

Our Fleet and transports are anchored off an exposed coast, faced with the menace from the Straits, which prevents their taking shelter up there, whilst from the outside these monsters of the deep can approach from the shelter of innumerable islands and little harbours not to mention Smyrna and other Turkish ports. Unfortunately, as all my invaluable notes are now reposing at the bottom of the Dardanelles, I am rather uncertain as to the exact dates of events with which I am about to deal, but this matters little in a general description of the arrival of these infernal pests.

The Fleet was quite happy until the first vague rumours reached us of hostile submarines having been sighted passing Gibraltar. Then came another rumour that one had been seen off Malta, and later on another was reported as passing the Doro Channel and then sighted again off Cape Matapan. At first the evidence was not really credited. It was not denied by the naval experts that the new German submarines could reach the Dardanelles without taking in fresh oil, but the character of the evidence was not considered altogether satisfactory. It came from trawlers or small transports, and those who made the reports were not considered skilled experts, and might be mistaken, or have confused one of our boats, or one of the French boats, for those of the enemy. Nevertheless, every precaution was taken.

"THE TERROR OF THE TURKS."

One fine day, the pride of the Fleet, and the terror of the Turks, the mighty Queen Elizabeth, faded in the distance to some unknown destination. We mourned her departure, but realised the necessity. Then other vessels of good fighting capacity were seen less and less, or only for short periods off the shore, and faded away into distant ports or protected harbours. Every day the evidence of the near presence of the enemy became more certain, and assumed a more definite form. Our Admiral was continually transferring his flag to smaller and less valuable units. My own experiences were much the same. I have now, in the course of a short two months, lived on six different floating homes drifting gradually down the scale of antiquity. Thus, when the menace from underneath assumed a definite concrete shape, no ships of great fighting value, although many bore historic names, remained off the coast. The remainder of the Fleet, having accomplished its assigned task, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, departed for other spheres of activity.

Those ships that remained carried on the old work, just as if nothing had happened, and with the same precision and coolness in the face of danger, which is the envy and wonder of the balancing neutrals in the Near East. The Triumph and the Swiftsure, the Majestic, Prince George, the Albion, and the Canopus and Cornwallis, with Palinure's unaltered mood, remained at their dangerous posts, together with the cruisers, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines.

The glory which surrounds these great names in our naval history bears no relation to their fighting value. They vary in age from 20, 15, to 12 years of age, and, but for the war, would be on the scrap-heap, waiting to be sold to the highest bidder. But they have ended their days gloriously, and have played their little part in this world-struggle for freedom.

By attacking the old crippled veterans off the Dardanelles they are avoiding the real work which alone can save their tottering empire. Like some scared prize-fighter who will not face the principal in the ring, they creep round it and knock out from time to time an ill-conditioned second whose fighting days are long since over.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NAVY.

The spirit of the Navy remains unchanged whatever the dangers which confront it. I do not think I can describe it better than by quoting what was found by the Censor in the letter of a young bluejacket: "Mother, it is sometimes very hot out here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute. At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the padre last Sunday, when he said, 'Men, men, in times of trial and danger look upwards.' I did look upwards, mother, and if there wasn't a blooming aeroplane dropping bombs on us!"

By one of those strange ironies which even the most astute of minds could not have foreseen, all the hard work, dangers, and strain of these naval operations off the Dardanelles are not falling on the young and vigorous manhood of the Fleet, to whom constant risks and fresh excitements are as the breath of life, but on the old home-rooted reservists who were called back to the colours to man this auxiliary fleet at the outbreak of war. The ships are the oldest of veterans, and so are their crews.

In some of the ships out here there is hardly an active service rating on the upper deck. There are many men between 48 and 56 years of age. Nearly all are fathers and many are grandfathers. They have reached that age when, after a hard life at sea, they might reasonably expect to look forward to passing their declining years surrounded by their children and grandchildren, in the happy enjoyment of their small pensions, and engaged in the civilian pursuits each may have adopted at the conclusion of his period of active service. This, of course, is an anomaly which could only occur in the English service.

It ought to bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of all those who are still clinging on desperately to civilian life, hoping that peace will come before they are swallowed up in the sea of militarism. Whilst thousands of an age peculiarly eligible are hanging back, hundreds of fathers and grandfathers are protecting them out at the Dardanelles, working all day, and sometimes all night, at incessant physical toil, or facing their guns, mines, and submarines. Yet they do not grumble or complain. Indeed these veterans deserve well of their country. They have been called back to the colours, leaving everything they hold most dear. Many have perished, and many must perish before the great task is done.

Thus, in spite of our losses in ships, the moral effect of this expedition on the wavering onlookers in the Near East has changed for the better. Every fresh loss increases our prestige rather than diminishes it. Ships are sunk, but the day's work goes on elsewhere just the same, and shortly afterwards another takes its place from our apparently inexhaustible supply.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

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THE ALLIES AND SERBIA.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT IN LORDS.

REPLY TO GOVERNMENT'S CRITICS.

The following is the full text of Lord Lansdowne's statement on the subject of Serbia, in reply to Lords Loreburn and Cromer in the House of Lords on the 26th October Lord Lansdowne said:—

By the interrogatories addressed to me, Lord Loreburn wishes to elicit whether we have been advised that operations in progress or contemplated in the Balkans are practical military operations, and whether we have been told by our naval and military experts that that is their opinion. There is an impression in the minds of some people that we civilian politicians are in the habit of devising great strategical plans and combinations of our own, and imposing those plans upon the persons to whom we ought to look for advice upon naval and military problems. I suppose most of us have indulged in the amusement of making plans of our own, but I can assure Lord Loreburn that neither in this Government nor in any with which I have been connected has it been the practice, nor has it been possible, for amateur strategists to impose their plans upon their responsible professional advisers. I will add that in this Government particularly it is especially unlikely that anything of the kind should have occurred. The present Cabinet includes among its members Lord Kitchener who was called to the office of Secretary of State for War almost by public acclaim. Lord Kitchener is present at every meeting of the Cabinet, he is a party to all its decisions, and it would be almost grotesque to suppose that he allows himself to be deflected from his course by the pressure of civilian colleagues. Quite apart from that the present procedure of the Government—I mean by Committees and Councils—is of a kind which gives far greater opportunities to the military and naval experts of asserting themselves and making their views known than was the case in the days when I entered public life.

There is another consideration which we will do well to bear in mind. These great problems which from time to time confront the Government of the day are what I might describe as mixed problems—that is they are problems into which both political and military and naval considerations enter, and it seems to me just as necessary, having that in view that the expert advisers of the Government should have opportunities of considering the political aspects of the case, and that the civilian members of the Government should take into account the naval and military sides of the problem. In deciding whether an operation shall be undertaken at all, or whether one operation is preferable to another operation or whether, as the war goes on, it is desirable to modify the plans originally arrived at—these are all questions which have to be considered not only from the purely naval and military point of view, but from that of the broad moral and political considerations with which they are connected. But I should like to enforce this further point, which is that whatever opportunities you give to your naval and military advisers, the ultimate responsibility for the decision must rest with the Government, and not with them. (Hear, hear.) So far as I am aware, the view has always prevailed, and I think rightly prevailed, that no Government can be allowed to shelter itself behind the advice of the military and naval experts. (Cheers.)

THE SALONIKA EXPEDITION.

Let me now say a word in regard to the Salonika expedition. I can quite enter into the apprehensions which possess the mind of the noble and learned earl below the gangway. I can quite understand that having before him our commitments in the Western theatre of war, the position in which we find ourselves in the Gallipoli Peninsula, our interests in Egypt and in other possessions of the Empire it should be to his mind profoundly distasteful that the matter should be complicated by our entering into a new entanglement in a new theatre of war.

The Earl of Loreburn: I never said that or anything about it. I abstained from expressing any view, because I am not in possession of the facts. It may be right or wrong, and I wished merely to know whether you have got sufficient military and naval opinion to justify you in entering upon the expedition.

The Marquess of Lansdowne: I did not mishear the noble and learned lord when I thought he told the House that he remembered how we had become involved in an entanglement in Gallipoli and that he was afraid we might inadvertently find ourselves entangled in a new entanglement in a new quarter. I can quite understand that the noble and learned earl and others should dislike the idea of anything which might be described as a dispersive effort on our part when we are making so many efforts in different parts of the world.

In what circumstances has this little British force been sent to Salonika? I should like to recall to your lordships' memory the position in which, let us say in September, the Central Powers found themselves in the different theatres of war in which they are engaged. In the Western theatre they had made no progress for a long time: they had, indeed, been successfully attacked and pushed back at several points. On the Russian frontier their advance, at first so triumphant and overwhelming, had received a serious check, certainly at some points. The gallant Italian forces were pressing their offensive hard, and in the minor and remoter theatres of war, Mesopotamia, for example, success was resting with our arms. That being the situation, the Central Powers naturally looked about them to discover some new direction in which to seek for a decision satisfactory to themselves, and their choice fell, as it obviously was likely to fall, upon the great attempt to make a push to the south-east through Bulgaria threatening our forces in Gallipoli, threatening Constantinople, and perhaps Egypt, to say nothing of vaster aspirations which perhaps lay behind. That great project became doubly attractive to the Central Powers from the moment that, most unfortunately, Bulgaria threw her influence on their side. To such a thrust to the south-east there was one obstacle and one obstacle only.

The key of the situation lay in the north-eastern corner of Serbia, and accordingly we found Serbia threatened by a formidable concentration of troops on the enemy frontier. It is impossible to think or speak of Serbia without a tribute to the wondrous gallantry with which that little country withstood two separate invasions and has lately been struggling against a third. She repelled the first two invasions by an effort which I venture to think will form one of the most glorious chapters in the history of this great war (Cheers.)

A TWOFOLD APPEAL.

It was in these circumstances that Serbia made a direct appeal to us for help. I do no think the noble and learned earl will differ from me when I say there is not a man in this country who, if there had been a good chance of coming to the rescue of Serbia, would not have risked a good deal in order to help. But it was not only Serbia that invoked our military co-operation. Greece was bound to Serbia by geographical propinquity, by common interests obvious to all, and by treaty obligations. Moreover, it was only through Greek territory that help could possibly reach the Serbian people. It was only by the use of Greek ports that a base could be provided for any troops intended to take the pressure off Serbia. In these circumstances the good will of Greece was obviously of the first importance to us, and we had at that time every reason to feel assured that we had that goodwill. M. Venezelos was still in power, and it was at his instance that we undertook to provide a force for the purpose of enabling Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations to Serbia. It was in compliance with that twofold appeal that we sent such troops as were available to Salonika. It was a small force, because only a small force could be collected at the time. The French Government, on their side, despatched the force which is now on the spot, and which is apparently at this moment engaged with the Bulgarian enemy on the eastern frontier of Serbia. At the same time, a larger force was prepared for service in South-Eastern Europe and transport was taken up for the purpose of conveying it to its destination.

I suggest to your lordships that these steps, imcomplete no doubt, were taken with great promptitude, because promptitude was of the utmost moment, and were the only proper steps which could be taken to relieve the position in Serbia. These steps were taken after full deliberation and consultation on the part of the Cabinet with its military and naval advisers. But the small force which was sent to Salonika—I think 13,000 in round numbers,—was regarded as the precursor of a large force which was put under orders at the same time. The noble and learned earl may perhaps desire me to tell him how we propose that that larger force when it arrives shall be used. My answer to that is that the use to which that force is put must depend upon the situation which exists when it arrives upon the scene. The noble and learned earl spoke of the "new enterprise" and he asked me whether it was a practicable military operation. I cannot answer that question because the character of the new operation or the "new enterprise" has not been decided and cannot be decided until we know more of the situation in South Eastern Europe. Events have moved and are moving very rapidly in that part of the world.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

There have been two quite recent developments which profoundly affect the military as well as the political situation. The first of those developments is to be found in the change of attitude of the Greek Government. We all know that M. Venezolos has resigned and that Greece has arrived at the deliberate conclusion that her treaty engagements with Serbia do not require her to go to the rescue of that country in the present momentous crisis. That is one fundamental change which the situation has undergone. But a part from that.—I say it with great regret.—I am afraid we must admit that the progress of the campaign in Northern Serbia has been such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army will be able to withstand for any long time the attack to which it is exposed from the Austro-German force in the north, aided, as it is, by the stab in the back that Serbia has received at the hands of Bulgaria. Therefore my answer to the question "What are you going to do?" is that the military plan must depend upon the military situation, but I may add that upon this point the Allies are of one mind. These matters have been discussed, and both the French Government and the British realize that when further reinforcements reach the Eastern Mediterranean it will be necessary to take careful stock of the position. It will be necessary for the naval and military advisers of both Governments to consult and to endeavour to come to a conclusion; and it cannot be until these consultations, have taken place that we can be in a position to say that we intend to use the British force for this particular purpose or for that; but what we shall endeavour to use it for will be to counter the movement of the Central Powers across Bulgaria, but the precise mode of counteracting that attack must obviously be left for further and very careful examination. The discussions are at this moment proceeding with regard to this point, and the general whom we have just sent out to the South-Eastern Mediterranean, Sir C. Monro, who, I think, arrives in that part of the world to-day, has been instructed to report as soon as possible his opinion upon the aspects of the situation. Therefore when the noble and leaned earl asks me whether I can give him a general indication of our intentions, or whether I could describe the general outlines of the "new enterprise," I am obliged to tell him that I can do nothing of the kind; that that is a question which is being considered by those who have the best right to consider it.

At the moment it is quite impossible for me to add to the noble and learned earl's knowledge on the subject; but I can assure him that he need have no apprehension that in this matter or in that matter we are likely to be led into precipitate action through some hurried impulse or some vague sentiment or desire to achieve this object or that. At every step we shall take the best naval and military advice that is obtainable, and that advice will have reference not only to what the noble and learned lord calls the "new enterprise" but also to all subsidiary questions relating to the safeguarding of the communications of our forces and to the supplies of men and material. I trust the noble and learned earl will acquit me of a desire to avoid any of his points, owing to an undue tendency to reticence or secrecy.

INFORMATION FOR THE ENEMY.

FRANK AVOWAL OF INDIAN GERMAN MISSIONARY'S WIFE.

The appeal of Mrs. Louise Sophy Caroline Herbert, a middle-aged woman and the wife of a curate, against her conviction and sentence to six months' imprisonment by the Darlington magistrates for a breach of the Defence of the Realm Act, was heard at the Durham Quarter Sessions on October 20, and dismissed, writes "The Times."

Mr. Simey, who appeared for the respondents, said that the appellant was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the ground that she attempted to seek information of a nature that might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy. She was of German descent and of German sympathies. Dorothy Stephenson, a maid employed by the appellant, was spoken to in August by Mrs. Herbert about shell factories and as to the sort and shape of shells made in them. The maid had relatives working at a factory, and the appellant expected to get information from her. Inquiry was also made from the maid's sister-in-law regarding shops where her brother was employed. The appellant wanted to know about the materials used and the numbers of employees.

The maid Stephenson, giving evidence, said that Mrs. Herbert seemed quite pleased when there were German successes, but she did not say much.

Superintendent Dryden gave evidence of finding in the appellant's satchel a number of letters relating to people in Germany, and showing that she had German sympathies.

In cross-examination he said that he had never seen in the appellant's house photographs of Lord Roberts, Admiral Jellicoe, or Sir John French, or pictures of the "Invasion of England," or the "Charge by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders."

Mr. Mortimer, who appeared for the appellant, contended that the results of a conversation could not be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, unless there was evidence of transmission, or attempted transmission.

The Chairman.—That depends on the kind of information that she attempted to elicit.

BORN IN INDIA.

The appellant said that she was born in British India in 1860. Her father was of German descent, born in Wurtemburg, and her mother was partly German and partly Swiss. They came to live in England in 1855, her father entering the Church Missionary College at Islington, where he was trained. He spent the rest of his life in India as a missionary of the Church of England. The witness was educated at Brighton and in Germany, and afterwards entered a Zenana Mission. Her husband was a missionary in India when she met him. He had relatives in Germany, and friends. To some extent she had written to friends there since the outbreak of the war through Switzerland.

Mr. Mortimer.—Had you the slightest intention of passing information to Germany?

The appellant.—I am afraid so.

The appellant, on being pressed, replied in the negative.

Mr. Simey later returned to the subject asked:—When you said "I am afraid so," did you mean that it was true?

The appellant.—Partially.

Mr. Simey.—Which part was true?

The appellant.—The bad part.

The Chairman.—What do you mean by that?

The appellant.—I would have done, if I could.

The Chairman.—Do you mean you would if you had had the chance?

The appellant.—Yes.

The Chairman.—No doubt this woman is a person of German sympathies, afflicted with what Germans usually lack, conscience, and she wishes to answer truly.

Mr. Mortimer.—She is the frankest witness I ever knew.

The Chairman.—She prefers to show that she has German sympathy and deserves credit for that, at the same time while she is here she is dangerous.

The appeal was dismissed.

THE MISTRESS OF GIRTON.

Miss Constance Jones, the well-known Mistress of Girton, has entered on her last year of office. One of its earliest students, she has been a member of the College for well-nigh forty years. Miss Jones has had a distinguished career, and has written a number of books, as well as contributed to many of the leading educational and other magazines. She was entrusted with carrying through the press the sixth and seventh editions of the late Professor Sidgwick's "Methods of Ethics," and with editing his Lectures on the Ethics of Green, Spencer, and Martineau. Miss Jones is a native of Monmouthsire.

PROBLEM OF SMALL NATIONS.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE TO SERBIA.

PROF. MASARYK ON THE GERMAN MENACE.

The Prime Minister was prevented by his indisposition from presiding on October 19, at a lecture given at King's College by Professor T. G. Masaryk on "The Problem of Small Nations in the European Crisis." The lecture inaugurated the School of Slavonic Studies just formed by the London University, in which Professor Masaryk, who has held the position of Professor of Philosophy in the Czech University of Prague, and was a member of the Austrian Reichsrath, has been appointed lecturer in Slavonic Literature and Sociology, writes "The Times."

Lord Robert Cecil, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, presided over a large audience, which included the Belgian Minister and the Serbian Minister.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the Prime Minister had asked him to convey the following message to the meeting:—

I must send a message of most sincere apology and regret that I am unable, through indisposition, to carry out my promise to take the chair at Professor Masaryk's inaugural lecture. I congratulate King's College on his appointment, and I can assure him that we welcome his advent to London both as a teacher—the influence of whose power and learning is felt throughout the Slav world and as a man to whose personal qualities of candour, courage, and strength we all are glad to pay a tribute. We believe that his presence here will be a link to strengthen the sympathy which unites the people of Russia and Great Britain.

First and foremost the Allies are fighting for the liberties of small nations, to the end that they be left in future free from the tyrany of their more powerful neighbours to develop their own national life and institutions. Above all, to-day our thoughts and our sympathies are moved towards Serbia, whose undaunted courage wins day by day our unbounded sympathy and admiration. (Cheers.)

Professor Masaryk, who was very warmly received, said that Mr. Asquith's interest in the new Slavonic studies was a good omen and an anticipation of what he would bring forward in his lecture. He hoped it might even be more—that it would be a firm first step in the practical solution of the problem to be discussed.

Examining then the difference between the idea of a State and the idea of a nation Professor Masaryk explained how to the Slav of Europe belonging to many States the idea of nationhood goes far beyond the political frontiers within which they are at present confined. He analyzed in detail the ethnographical constitution of Europe, and alluded to the great dearth of good ethnographical maps as compared with the multitude of political and railway maps. The Slav nations of Europe were comprised with a line drawn from Constantinople to Salonika and Trieste up to the north of Danzig, and on to Petrograd—not a straight line, but curved westwards in the direction of Berlin. The zone within this line is the real kernel of the so-called Eastern question. Within it the smaller nations are continually striving and fighting for liberty and independence. It is this zone which has confronted the statesmen of Europe with the problem of small nations.

VALUE OF LITTLE PEOPLES.

In an eloquent study of the value of the small nations, Professor Masaryk demolished the German contention that little peoples are bound to submit to the rule of a Teutonic *Herrenvolk*. History, he said, tends not towards uniformity, but towards organized variety; and the contribution of little peoples to the common culture of the world was far greater than that admitted by the apostles of *Realpolitik*, who have converted anthropology into zoology. It was a German fallacy to pretend that only big nations could produce great men. Bohemia, who had produced John Huss, Comenius, and Zizka, to mention only these was a standing refutation of the German theory. He adduced instances from the history of Serbia to show the power of national traditions in small nations to raise a people to an elevated pitch of heroism. But he concluded, the greatness of great nations imposes upon them the duty to protect their smaller brethren, or, at least, to help them to join together and organize their federations. The Balkan peoples tried to join together, but no help came to them from Europe. As there is no such thing as a superman, so there is no superright of great nations, who are not entitled to use their smaller neighbours as the tools of Imperialistic fancy.

Great Britain came into this war to protect a little country—Belgium—and now with her Allies she is confronted with the task of protecting Serbia. This evolution of the war is almost logical, for Germany's aim, the opening of the road from Berlin to Baghdad, involves the employment of the nations of Austria-Hungary as helpless instruments, and the subjection of the smaller nations which from the peculiar zone between the west and east of Europe. Poland, Bohemia, Serbo-Croatia, or Jugoslavia, are the natural adversaries of Germany, and to liberate and strengthen them is the only means of imposing a real check upon Prussia. This lecture had been prepared at the moment when Serbia was about to be attacked by Germany and her dupes, and it might almost seem that this is more a time for deeds than for words. But, as a Slav thinker has said, "A good word is also deed," and the lecturer could at least promise that the new School of Slavonic Studies would spare no effort to enable the School to contribute, however, imperfectly, to drawing closer the relations between Great Britain and the Slavonic world.

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THE BLUE PENCIL.

VAGARIES OF THE CENSORSHIP.

If the Press Censorship does not grow more effective, it at least grows more amusing. Last week it was Mr. Kipling who came under the blue pencil; this week it is Browning; to-morrow, perhaps, it will be the Holy Bible. The blue pencil is mightier than the sword, and many a line that has escaped unscathed from the battle will perish, an armless, legless, headless wreck, in the Press Bureau. Browning entered the Censor's office a poet, and came out hobbling on crutches of prose. "The Times" correspondent had attempted to convey the fury of the English assault with shell and gas at Hulluch by quoting the lines from the "Soliloquy in a Spanish Cloister:"

Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
One sure, if the others fail.

Now we can easily imagine a censor, in the most correct period of the reign of Queen Victoria, making a slight emendation of the lines so that the first of them would read:

Twenty-nine distinct d——nations.

It was a matter of conscience with high-minded persons during that reign never to let an oath reach the general eye until it had first been expurgated. They would pass the consonants of an oath, but there seemed to them to be a certain indecency in the vowels. This censorship of oaths, by the way, still persists in courts of law, where you will continually hear policemen in the course of their evidence utter sentences like: "She called him a b——y (pronounced "bee wye") old nut-eater." The Press Bureau, however, does not resort to elegant disembowelments of the moral kind. It is not concerned for the souls of Englishmen, but for the brains of Germans. It regards the German as a kind of studious demon who can pick information off the barest bones of fact and figure. Hence it is determined that nothing of a precise or arithmetical nature must reach him. One must suspend the use of the multiplication table, and put away one's abacus till the end of the war. So, at least, one gathers from the fact that "The Times" was only permitted to quote the lines from Browning in a mutilated prose in which the word "different" was substituted for the number twenty-nine:

Different damnations, one sure if the others fail.

We wonder why the Press Bureau does not take the obvious course of instructing all war correspondents in future, when they feel tempted to give a number, to put "different" instead. Thus, should a journalist wish to describe a camp concert during Christmas week at which the carol, "I saw three ships," happened to be sung, he might give the title of the song as:

I saw different ships come sailing in.

To quote the line accurately might be to give naval information to the enemy. And, under the present system, is there anything wildly improbable in the Censor's insisting upon such a misquotation? Every censorship, indeed, is in danger of bringing about such eccentricities. There was once an Ulster Protestant newspaper which censored the titles of Catholic priests, making it a rule that no priest should be referred to as Father So-and-So, but always as the Rev. Mr. So-and-So. The result was that it came out one day with the report of a concert in which it was announced that "Mr. Gordon had given a spirited rendering of the well-known song, 'The Rev. Mr. O'Flynn.'" The "Daily News" recently quoted a comparable anecdote, the authenticity of which it did not guarantee, about a Russian censor who struck out the phrase "by general desire" from an article on the ground that there was no general of the name. Farcical though the anecdote is, it is scarcely a parody on the action of the official in the English Censor's office who recently altered Mr. Kipling's line,

The captains and the kings depart,

into "The captains depart" on the ground that as no kings had been present, it was inaccurate to say that any had departed.

THE REIGN OF UNINTELLIGENCE.

These, however, are but the comic side of the censorship. If the Censor did nothing worse than mutilate the poets, all of us except the poets would forgive him. What fills us with despair is that, at a time when it is, above all, necessary to impress upon the public that intelligence is in power, he should have instituted a reign of unintelligence and thereby weakened the confidence of the people in their rulers. And when we refer to the Censor, we are not thinking merely of the Press Bureau in Whitehall, but of the censorship at headquarters in France—of the entire system, indeed, of concealment and obfuscation and hugger-mugger as at present practised. The object of the establishment of the censorship was to obfuscate the Germans, not to obfuscate Englishmen, and yet we find it again and again deliberately concealing from English readers facts which are known to every German schoolboy. On one famous occasion American papers pouring into this country and into Germany contained photographs of an event which was forbidden to be mentioned in the English Press. This is but one of a long chain of mystifications which have just culminated in the mystification about Hill 70. Clearly it is not the Germans from whom the censorship is in these cases anxious to conceal things. The censorship is justified in throwing as much dust as it can in the eyes of the Germans; it is not justified in stuffing as much cotton-wool as it can in the ears of the English. It reached the nadir of vexatious stupidity—it was the censorship at head quarters in this instance—when it excised from Mr. Buchan's recent despatch an acknowledgment of the bravery of the German soldiers. That excision, we believe, did almost as much to horrify the public at home as a military disaster would have done. They felt the suppression like a buffet in the face. They felt that they were not being treated as sportsmen, or gentlemen, or as any type of human being for whom they had any respect that they were being led to like children in the dentist's chair. They knew in their instincts that, on the day on which England would be unfit boldly to face the fact that its enemies are brave, it would no longer be a nation fit for either peace or war. That would be the servile state indeed. We do not think we have exaggerated the despair and disgust with which the intelligent public heard of the suppression of Mr. Buchan's admission of the courage of the German soldiers. And we take the despair and disgust as a very splendid sign. It means that the English people are saner and finer than their censors give them credit for. They wish to win this war not by running away from facts, but by running to meet them.

NOT KNOWING ITS OWN MIND.

Few chapters in the history of the war will be less creditable than that which tells of the censorship. If anyone takes the trouble to preserve the multitude of its suppressions and communications, it ought to be of infinite value to some future historian of the official mind at the beginning of the twentieth century. Nothing is beneath its notice—not even reviews of books which have no relation whatever to operations of war. It has on occasion forbidden the Press to quote what has already been published in books. It has even forbidden one paper to quote what has already appeared in another. Rumour in Fleet Street has it that on one occasion the "Daily Mail" was forbidden to quote from "The Times." On the occasion a foreign correspondent was summoned to Scotland Yard for having cabled to his paper in Russia an item of news which had appeared in a London evening paper. And who does not remember how at the outbreak of the war Sir Edward Grey's speech expounding British policy was not allowed to be cabled to the American Press? What a feast of unreason it all seems! And what service does it do anybody under the sun? One of the worst features of the censorship is that, as it is at present worked, it is willing to wound but yet afraid to strike—or incapable of striking. It works in such a way as to penalise those papers which do not ignore it. The "Star" was forbidden to publish the story of the great explosion in the spring at the Oka munition works. The "Evening News" published the story apparently without having submitted it, and yet nothing has happened to the "Evening News," neither have the heavens fallen. As things stand at present, editors have again and again the experience of seeing their rivals publishing news of sensational interest which they themselves have been forbidden by the Censor to print. And nothing ever happens. It is because it works so unevenly as well as so unintelligently that the Press is in general rebellion against the censorship. It would submit to a dictatorship almost more readily than to an institution which does not seem to know its own mind.

THE RULE OF THE BLUE PENCIL.

At the same time it is only fair to remember that any office staffed with men armed with blue pencils is bound to work unsatisfactorily. Put a blue pencil in a man's hand and he feels he is not doing his duty unless he is using it. Everyone who has ever worked in the office of a daily paper knows what an eternal feud exists between the reporters and the sub-editors. The reporters regard the sub-editors as men who mutilate their work out of sheer destructive malice. The sub-editors, on the other hand, regard themselves as men who have to justify their existence, and as they wield the blue pencil they experience something of the glow of artistic creation. They like to feel that an article which has passed through their hands does not leave it quite the same article, like some old play that Shakespeare had refurbished for the Globe Theatre. And there is this further point to be considered in the psychology of sub-editors: a sub-editor is always playing for safety. The general public has a way of thinking of journalists as men who are aiming at sensation at all costs. The sub-editor, as a matter of fact, more often is aiming at safety at all costs. When he is in doubt about anything, he (in the technical phrase) kills it. He is in nine cases out of ten a man who takes no risks. He knows that a mistake may cost him his position, so he slaughters sentences right and left merely on suspicion. He has not time to consider them carefully: let him suspect them ever so slightly, and out they must go. We imagine that here we have an explanation of the wildest absurdities of the censorship. Our Censors are apparently simply amateur sub-editors, playing for safety in a more than usually dangerous crisis. That is why, in the pressure of work, they use their blue pencils with such a blind magnificence. There is no cure for it, we imagine, except that they should have clear instructions that their sole business is to prevent the Germans from getting military information which they do not already possess. Any other object of the Press Bureau can be achieved by a system of prosecutions of flagrant offenders against the necessities of war time. The Censor must not work in the spirit of a priest overlooking the choice of books in a village free library, but in the spirit of an admiral preventing the leakage of supplies into the hands of the enemy. That is his only useful function.—"The New Statesman."

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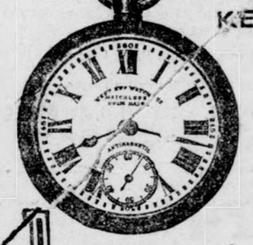

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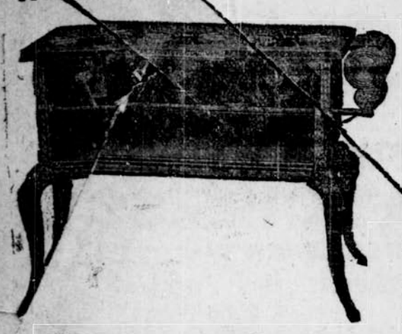

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A Bonnie Glaxo Baby

The mother of this baby writes: "I am sure Glaxo is a boon to all lovers of fine children, and by far the best food obtainable. We fed our boy solely on Glaxo for nearly 12 months with splendid results. Although at 13 months he weighed 33½ lbs., he walked quite firmly and is considered to be one of the finest babies in or around this City (Lincoln), and we attribute this solely to Glaxo."

Though this baby weighs heavily, his weight is not made up of ponderous heavy limbs, with folds of unhealthy flabby fat. That sort of baby is always catching chills, colds and bronchitis Your doctor will tell you that such babies are never really healthy. Babies with flabby fat are weak babies, and when they get ill it takes a long time to get them well again.

That is why you should give your baby Glaxo, for Glaxo-fed babies not only look bonnie but they have, like this baby, good, firm flesh and sound, strong bones.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

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